



City College Quarterly

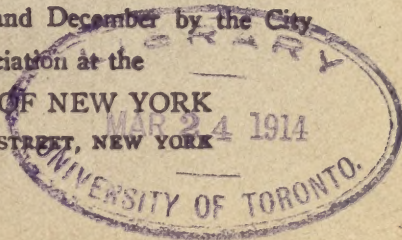
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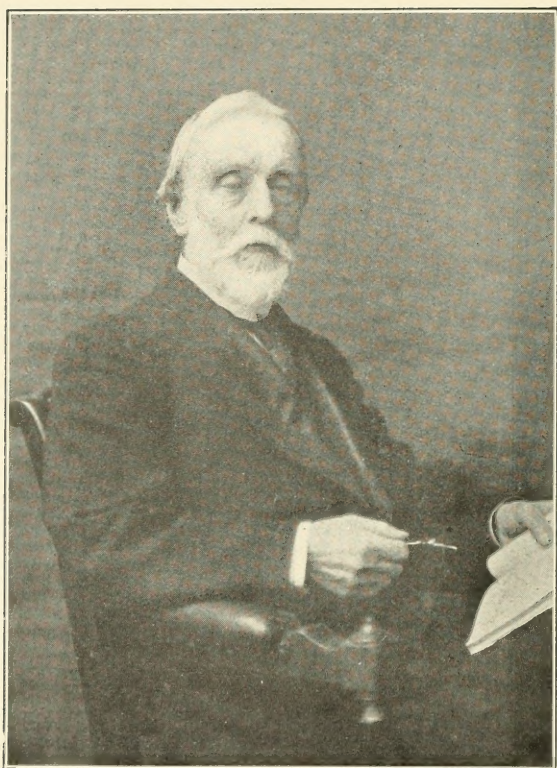
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No. 1

March, 1914

THE MACKAY PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK



ALFRED GEORGE COMPTON.

PROFESSOR ALFRED GEORGE COMPTON.

A CHAT ABOUT PROFESSOR COMPTON.

BY AN OLD GRADUATE.¹

Professor Compton's ideal of his own biography may be found in "Who's Who in America," and seems based on Mark Twain's boyhood's diary with its unfailing daily entry of "Got up, washed, and went to bed." His contribution amounts to "Born so-and-so; educated public schools and Free Academy, '53; taught ever since; and there you are." Let us try to pad this out into worthier bulk.

Alfred George Compton was "born within the sound of Bow Bells," in Clipstone street, London, February 1, 1835. Part of his childhood was spent in his father's earlier home in the quaint and pretty old village of High Wycombe, a market town of Buckinghamshire, up a long hill—the writer's cycling memories insist upon that "long"—above Great Marlow of the little, and Henly of the great regattas. In 1842 his father, William Compton, a maker of pianos, brought the family to America in the ship *Mediator*—a voyage of thirty days—and settled in New York. Their first home was in Sixth street, east of Avenue D, near or in the region then and yet known as "the Dry Dock," and near the thriving shipyards where Henry Eckford and William H. Webb built their famous old New York clippers, and George Steers, uncle of Compton's chum, designed and built the *America*.

Child and product of New York's system of public education, he first attended Public School No. 4, in Stanton street, under Principal Patterson, and then "Old No. 15," in Fifth street, of which Abraham Van Vleck, father of a well-known public school teacher of the present day, was

¹ This article was written on the occasion of the Compton Jubilee in 1903. It embodies the chief facts of the professor's life.

principal. Among his class-mates here were John Hardy and James R. Steers, who were graduated with him from the Free Academy. From No. 15 the boy went to School No. 14, then known as "the Poorhouse School," because, after its first building was burned, and pending the completion of its new house on 27th street near Third avenue (still standing), it found quarters in one of the fine old gray-stone buildings, formerly occupied by the County Almshouses, on the wooded heights of Bellevue fronting the East River between 25th and 27th streets. In one of these buildings the elder Compton established his piano factory. On the eastern slopes of "Rose Hill," Avenue A then ran through groves of great old trees, a lingering remnant of which may be remembered, if not seen, at Jones' Wood. Viewing from the water the upper East River front adorned with breweries and gasometers and the towering squalors of tenements seen from the rear, one who loves his Manhattan may well sigh over a great opportunity wasted, and regret that this beautiful shore, nobly wooded to the edge of its high rocks, could not have been spared for a park unmarred by a railway, and even more picturesque than the Riverside Drive.

In this half-rural region the boy fitted for the then just-established Free Academy. Perhaps it may encourage—

"Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother"

to "take heart again," bail out, right ship, and resume his

"Sailing o'er life's solemn main,"

to learn for the first time the incredible but authentic fact that our peerless Compton, who, we think, axiomatically, can do anything, failed to pass the first entrance examination, held in January, 1849.

For a few months he worked, probably as practically and as humbly as the youthful Joseph Porter, afterward K. C. B.—in the office of a certain Counsellor Burr, in William street; and it is a matter of curious speculation as

to what the New York bar, and perhaps the bench, would have gained—we know what the College and ourselves would have lost—if the sturdy, freckle-faced and sandy-headed little Manhattanized Cockney lad of fourteen had not resolved to try again; but try he did, and, of course——. The students admitted in June were afterward joined with those admitted in the previous January, in what we know as our first class, '53.

It was a different college (though in the same building) and a different New York then. Renwick's Flemish turrets, then stuccoed in imitation of brownstone, looked over green fields and scattered houses to Union Square (which was half-way to Greenwich), and to the roadside tavern on the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel (which was half-way to Chelsea), and to the East River. Perhaps Madison Square, planned as a "parade ground" to reach to the crest of Murray Hill, had not then been cut down to 26th street. Third avenue, without even car tracks, drew two straggling strips of little frame houses past Bull's Head Harlemwards, but the region was more *rus* than *in urbe*.

The epoch-making Academy had a brave little force of path-breakers in those days. President Webster, of stately memory, and the great Ross, soldiers, gentlemen, and scholars both, brought their high traditions of West Point—then in the first flush of the prestige derived from the astonishing work of Scott and his West Pointers in the campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico—traditions which have left their impress in thoroughness, discipline, and devotion to this day. Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving, was Professor of History and Belles Lettres; Docharty, of the text-books, assistant in pure mathematics. In German, there was Glaubensklee; in Spanish, Morales; and in French, Roemer, the ex-dragoon officer, bearing a fine air of camps and courts, who had seen service in the Low Countries, and, as an attaché in favor with his king, had visited the great camp where Radetsky

held Lombary for Austria, who, then *un beau sabreur*, lived on for us to see him as *une vieille moustache* riding like an officer or driving *en grande tenue* in the park. Later came Anthon and Draper, inheriting names to conjure with in the circles of scholarship of that New York (it was Anthon who collected the beginnings of our little library and knew the joy of the bibliophile when Edward Everett Hale came to him to hunt authorities not to be found elsewhere); Dr. Owen, whose Greek texts over a generation ago were American classics and were used even in Oxford; and the famous Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, soon to be succeeded by the dashing, all-accomplished Doremus of international fame, whose lectures, burning their diamonds and spending their thousands, were the talk of the town, so that the papers called him "the Barnum of Science"; and good old dominies, hearing from afar the ominous mutterings of Darwin and Huxley and Spencer, applauded in crowded churches his "reconciliations" of evolution and the "six days" of orthodoxy; whose little arsenic-stained Marsh tubes decided *causes célèbres*; whose improved compressed granulated gunpowder blasted out eight miles of the Mont Cenis tunnel and, marking a new advance in ordnance, made him a welcome guest at the Tuileries under the Second Empire; the president of the Philharmonic and the host of Ole Bull and Christine Nilsson, our pet host o' serenade nights, and to this day unconquerably alert, interested and interesting. Under the pioneers of this radical and brilliant group young Compton studied, not through tutors or assistants, but with them face to face in daily work, especially bearing away and cherishing the impression of Professor Ross as the giant of those days.

'53 had its commencement in Niblo's Theatre, for the old Academy of Music, sacred to a long series of bestowals of sheepskins and medals, had not then been built. Hardy, his classmate in old No. 15, and later our first congressman, had the Valedictory, and Compton Third

Honor, his theme being "Superstition." After graduation it was his intention to become a civil engineer, but the early fall brought to Hardy and Compton offers of tutorships at the dazzling salary of \$400, and the temptation was not to be resisted.

From '53 to '69 he taught pretty nearly everything, history and rhetoric, Wayland's *Moral Philosophy*, Spanish, Hart's *Catechism on the Constitution of the U. S.*; and, during the war, field and permanent fortification and stereotomy, till, in '69, on the failure of health of Professor Nichols, he was appointed to the chair of Applied Mathematics, which department, as amended from time to time, has been the field of his life-work and peculiar success ever since.

Professor Anthon's "Song of the Birds," sang of our alumni as having "o'er Bartlett's puzzles banished sleep;" and Bartlett's *Analytical Mechanics; Acoustics, Optics* and *Spherical Astronomy* will forever be associated by all graduates, from the early '70's on, with the Professor's personality and crystalline demonstrations. Through the great days of the '60's and '70's, Calculus and Bartlett without mitigation were "required." The sons of York in those days had no "option" with which to make glorious summer of the winter of their discontent, as some of us later chaps had; and the veterans say it was "man's work." Bartlett was then a new professor at West Point, his books were new, and ours was probably the first college after the U. S. Military Academy to use them. So Professor Bartlett used to visit the College with great interest then (like the hero of Coleridge's ballad)—

"To see how the work went on."

Surely, he found the work in the hands of a prince of demonstrators.

The years since '69 have been crowded ones for the professor Bartlett used to visit the college with great interest toly." It is in line with this truth that these laborious

years, than which one can imagine none in the life of any teacher more fruitful in the immeasurable harvest of influence, give little data to the biographer. It has certainly been fortunate for us, but unfortunate for the fame of our professors as independent investigators and authors, that, to an unparalleled extent, they have been compelled to give all their time and strength to class-room recitations. As Agassiz was "too busy to make money," Professor Compton has been literally too busy to make himself famous outside of the circle of his students, and, like that wonderful old man, Dwight, of Columbia Law School, his surpassing excellence as a teacher and his devotion to the fascinating task of direct-contact work, has probably lost the world much, and intrusted his monument only to the memory of his pupils. Since 1869, he has taught large sections never less than fifteen hours a week without an assistant to prepare his demonstrations. For eighteen years after '69, he conducted, outside of his regular hours, a three-year post-graduate course in civil engineering, work remembered as priceless by his post-graduate students. Breaking in his long day only by a modest revel at the historic Chellborg's, it has generally been well towards evening that he has started homeward. During the last twenty-one years he has labored for and obtained, laid-out, planned, superintended, even written text-books for, the entire mechanical and manual training departments and courses. This field, always in his thoughts and plans, was especially emphasized to his attention by the Russian exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Building on this and the work of Belford in Chicago and of the Washington University in St. Louis, he has made the addition and development of this department his own especial contribution to the College.

In '69, with Cleveland Abbe ('57), he conducted an eclipse expedition to Sioux Falls City, Dakota Territory (then a hamlet of twenty houses), and reported it to the Cincinnati Observatory, and in '78, he led a few of his

students to Colorado and observed an eclipse and reported it to the Naval Observatory at Washington. He has reported a transit of Mercury and done such other astronomical work as the limited facilities at his disposal would permit. And for many years has he not labored early and late, faithfully, and at last successfully, for the new College? Hence, his publications have been few: *A Manual of Logarithmic Computation*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1881; *First Lessons in Wood Working*, American Book Co.; *First Lessons in Metal Working*, Wiley, 1890; *The Speed-Lathe* (with de Groodt), Wiley, 1898; *Some Common Errors of Speech*, Putnams, 1898 (intended as an introduction to another work on English yet in Mss.).

Upon the resignation of General Webb in 1902, and pending the selection and installation of a new president, the executive duties of the presidency have been intrusted by the Board of Trustees to Professor Compton, under the title of Supervising Professor, and, later, of Acting President. This temporary headship of his Alma Mater crowns a half-century of unbroken service with honor to the Trustees, the College, and himself, but it is the devout prayer of every man that has ever sat under him that, for the sake of those to come, the end of his teaching may not befall for many a long year, and such is the abiding triumph of his youthfulness that the prayer is surely answered at its making.

Busy as the years have been, loyalty to a sacred trust of friendship has imposed yet another burden, which he has borne as buoyantly and successfully as every other. Space forbids the story, but Compton's devotion to a friend, a Cuban patriot, whose great estates were confiscated during the insurrections of '69, saved the property to his widow, an American lady. It involved journeys to Cuba, work in Spanish, endless litigation in Spanish, Cuban, and American tribunals, twenty years of strenuous trusteeship, and two years of accounting, but, as always, he did it and did it well.

He commands French, German, and Spanish, and is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Professor Compton married, June 10, 1874, Miss Francis E. Feeks, formerly a teacher in the Normal College, and has a son and two daughters living.

Has this indefatigable worker found no time to play? Whether it is the English in him, or simply because such a "first-class all-around man" must know the joys of the open air, this busy man has won and saved the secret of buoyant strength and cheerful, lasting youthfulness—recreation. Of all manly sports, three stand supreme in their manliness, their freedom from cruelty and the excitement of competition, their insistence upon self-reliance, courage, brains, skill, and the facing of the individual man with the beauties and hostile powers of Nature—each finding its finest and highest development when played single-handed, or, at least, without paid or professional assistance—seamanship, mountaineering, and woodsmanship, or forest-cruising. Of these, although he managed to get in some good Alpine climbing in 1902, the last-named has been Compton's especial field and joy. In 1856, inspired by an article in *Silliman's Journal*, on "The Exploration of the Adirondacks," Compton, with Theodore Banta of the class of '53, made his first trip into the then untraveled, uncharted, and almost unknown north woods. On the first trip he found a local guide and climbed Mt. Marcy. Since then, for many seasons, he has traversed the Adirondacks without map or guide or gun, finding his own way like the Indians, *coureurs du bois*, and trappers of our boyhood's books, and living the Thoreau life next to Nature. Like Thoreau, carrying perhaps one choice book in his pack and more in his head, and preferring watching a bird or a wild creature to killing it, and loving the scent of the woods and his fire too keenly to miss them in tobacco, and, like Walt Whitman, "loafing and inviting his soul," he has drunk deep of the life-restoring spell of the

forest. One season, by his campfires, he taught himself the integral calculus, but, better, through scores of threaded camps on lake side and mountain shoulder, he has learned to "renew his youth like the eagles."

Such noble sport demands the freedom of the long vacation. Between whiles, he does a bit of tennis and is a keen hand at this latter-day, impossibly scientific croquet, which seems a sort of outdoor long-distance billiards—the croquet of patient cranks with quite impossible eyes and nerves and wrists.

It has always been a pet fancy of the writer's that, if Compton were washed up like Robinson Crusoe on some great new island with the necessary natural resources and given a few tools from the ship, and say a century of life and unskilled labor without limit, but without a book, he could reproduce civilization—like the scientist in Jules Verne's *L'Ile Mystérieuse*—"only more so"; that, sooner or later, he would be running a locomotive built by himself out of the products of his own mining, playing Chopin on a Compton piano, putting little brown Juniors and Seniors through Bartlett, dictating from memory a few European literatures to island-made phonographs and typewriters, and—to bring my under-graduate dream down to date—Marconigraphing back to New York to see how the family was getting along and advising the sailing of a steamer equipped with island-made chronometer, sextant, and compass, and Compton's *Bowditch's Navigator* (of course supplied with Compton's own logarithms)—and having through it all the serenest of good times, and never once by any chance hurried or worried, out of temper, idle, sick, or old.

The piano is, perhaps hereditarily, his instrument. He wears his hair too normally to be a virtuoso, but plays as a gentleman should, and a scholar—with sufficient technique to make available and enjoyable his ranging command of the composers. Imagine, you who have felt the

charm of his class-room demonstrations, the professor reading you Bach or Beethoven.

Seated thus at his keyboard with his loved ones around him, let us leave the picture of him, wishing him many a long and happy year, rich in the memory of many tasks of many kinds well done, and in the loyal love of the thousands of his "boys" who are better equipped doers of the world's work for having sat under him and truer men and gentlemen for knowing him.

LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD, '77.

REMINISCENCES AND APPRECIATIONS OF PROFESSOR
ALFRED G. COMPTON.

JAMES R. STEERS, '53.

The writer's first impressions of Professor Compton were received when Class A of the New York Free Academy was reciting before Professor Ross in mathematics. We took up the studies of Algebra, Geometry, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Spherical Geometry and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. In all these studies Compton showed a most marked ability. Professor Ross was a great teacher, the greatest in the experience of the writer. It was a pleasure to see Ross's face brighten as Compton or Hardy recited, especially when the proposition or problem was a difficult one.

It was not until Class A was distributed among the small rooms opening off the Great Hall that the writer saw much of Compton, and that was when we played "Knuckle-all-over" in 23rd street, in front of the Academy, or ran races around our building or Gramercy Park in our intermission at noon. He was a great runner and very

Note: Professor Compton retired September 1, 1911. He was thereafter a frequent visitor at the College. Even when the infirmities of age had made his coming burdensome to him, he never missed a public meeting in the Great Hall. He died December 12, 1913, at his home, and the funeral services were held at St. Andrew's Church on the following Sunday, Dr. George R. Vandewater officiating.

quick and agile, and whether victorious or defeated was always amiable and modest.

A great event was when, every spring, he and Brant, Holt, Hardy and the writer made a voyage up the East River in a row boat to Riker's Island in the May vacation. Each one contributed such *Res Frumentaria* as his domestic resources permitted; and our committees were these: on a complex apprehension (a pack of cards), Hardy; on liquid refreshments, Brant; on quoits, Holt; on boat and tides, Steers; on music on our return to the city, somewhat hungry and tired, Compton, when he played the "Caliph of Bagdad," and Beethoven's sonatas, which he rendered beautifully, at his home in 40th street. Soon after graduation, he, Holt, McKibbin (who was in our class but did not graduate), and the writer used to take long walks, sometimes to Paterson, Little Falls, Newark or Staten Island, and often up the Saw Mill river. Our walks were usually over Saturday and Sunday and most frequently in the fall, when apples, chestnuts and wild grapes were ripe. Later when Holt and McKibbin dropped out, Compton and the writer took our walks alone. Sundays were the most convenient days for us, and to give a little zest to our outings, we used to take with us Gray's *Botany*, and botanize where we found unfamiliar flowers or shrubs, in which study he was very clever. In these walks of ours we never had any fixed plan or route. We often went directly over meadows, through orchards and swamps, and over hills, always on the lookout for new subjects for botanizing. We never patronized hotels. A few sandwiches and an orange or apple, and a drink from a brook, where we loafed at our ease, were quite sufficient for us. One of our favorite days for a walk was Good Friday, as then, in the early spring, the air was bracing, and the early wild flowers were just opening. We kept up our walking tours for many years in all seasons, and sometimes we found our snow walks quite as pleasant as others. One Good Friday walk was memorable for an incident which

illustrated Compton's spirit of investigation and his calm philosophical nature. We came to a pretty brook with little pools here and there. He said as we came to a deep little pool, "I think I shall take a bath!" He stripped and jumped in. In an instant he was out shivering. "I liked that ice water very much, but I am glad I am out of it." On another occasion we came to a large brook. This time it was in the summer, and as we were a little warm, we bathed our hands and faces in the cool water. Quite near was a branch of poison ivy extending to the water. Compton, saying he had never been poisoned, leaned over the branch and rubbed his face with the leaves. His face was soon a spectacle, showing that he was not quite so immune as he thought he was. But he smiled and said he was satisfied with the experiment.

Our first visit to the Adirondack mountains was in the summer of 1861, when Compton, McKibbin, the writer and his wife and her sister went up to the old abandoned village of Tahawus, once the scene of the great Adirondack Iron Works, and thence made excursions into the wilderness of lakes and mountains. Our first venture was to Preston Ponds, two little lakes of exquisite beauty, nestled among the surrounding mountains, and there we camped for the night in the open. The trail there was watery and the young lady got her shoes very wet. When we lay down for the night after supper, Compton found the young lady's shoes and very carefully put them on a large log near the fire to dry. By morning they were very dry, indeed; in fact, were burned to a crisp. Then gallantly and without a word he placed his good dry shoes near the young lady and put on his old shabby, water-logged ones. The young lady wore his shoes, to his great pleasure, until we left the woods.

One afternoon we all climbed Mount Marcy, the highest mountain of the Adirondacks, a walk of ten or twelve miles. We reached the summit at dusk, in a fierce gale which carried a heavy mist, almost a rain. Compton was

indefatigable in his efforts to make the ladies comfortable, as were McKibbin and the writer. But Compton outdid us both in his activity and resources. On our descent the next morning, he carried their extra wrappings and was unwearied in his efforts for their comfort.

In later seasons he and the writer would go up to the old village and make long tours through the forests, climb the mountains and so spend many days amid the scenes we both loved so well. In the woods we generally kept a cheerful silence, except when a grand view opened, or a magnificent tree, or a group of trees was passed. A not unusual incident would occur when we, crossing a lively brook, by stepping from stone to stone, would slip off into the deep water, whereupon he would smile and say in a cheerful voice, "I always step there when I come up here," and he would plod along in his soggy shoes as calm as ever, under his heavy pack, as though nothing had happened.

A great test of his amiable and philosophic nature came when he, Smith Bloomfield, one of our alumni, and the writer made a walking tour through the White Mountains one very hot summer. Our first day's walk was about 25 miles through the hot valleys, ending with a climb of Mount Lafayette to get the sunset view. Blistered feet and great fatigue were the result, but there was never a murmur heard from any one of us. Our walk was prolonged through the wilderness along the route followed by Arnold in his march to attack Quebec. Crossing the Dead River where Arnold crossed it, we went through the Rangely region, Compton being the least tired, and on to Moosehead Lake, whence we took canoes for a trip down the Penobscot River to Oldtown. During all this hard trip, Compton carried the heaviest pack and was unfailing in his good humor and kindness.

Some of our most pleasant associations were connected with the writer's residence in Harlem, where he had a pretty garden and a small croquet lawn. There Compton

was a very frequent and always a most delightful guest. We played endless games of croquet, he being generally the winner, as he was quite expert at the game. After a few games, he would lie on the grass, and my little daughter, aged three or four, would go and sit on him to his great delight. Then there were picnic parties on the Harlem River, where he was always welcome; as well as rowing parties on the Passaic River from Newark up for several miles, with lunch at the end. On a private lawn in Harlem, Compton and Jared Babcock used to play many games of croquet, in which the writer was occasionally permitted to play with them. They were both fine players, but Babcock was the better. But this did not disturb Compton in the least; and though beaten often continuously in a series of games, he was as cheerful and smiling as though he were the winner.

The foregoing are only a few of the incidents of our friendship and community of spirit; and during our many excursions in the woods and nearer home, there was never a word of complaint or criticism of any one. Our association was almost idyllic, from the beginning of our acquaintance at the Free Academy to the end. On all our walks we talked very little, except about some beautiful or rare wild flower or shrub, or a beautiful view, or a possible crossing around or through a doubtful meadow. Often not a word would be spoken for a mile or two, and it is only the truth to say that, during our long and intimate friendship of over sixty years, the writer cannot recall a single expression of criticism or impatience from Compton. Naturally he was very intimate at our home, here in the city, and he would entertain Mrs. Steers by a learned discourse on Astronomy, and she would entertain him in return with Beethoven's sonatas, Schubert's or Schuman's songs, or a Mozart aria.

ADOLPH WERNER, '57.

Like other colleges, this College has had many professors of whom one cannot think without affectionate ad-

miration, whom to speak of is to praise. In two years, Edward Coke Ross, the first to die, won a first place in the opinion and the hearts of his pupils and his colleagues, and Alfred George Compton, for whom the Evening Bells rang three months ago, obtained and held a first place in the opinion and the hearts of his pupils and colleagues. He had many years in which to secure it, many years in which to incur and satisfy the exacting criticism of pupils and colleagues.

It may not be possible to discriminate between real sciences, with respect of their dignity and value, of the intellectual power and the study they demand of the men who would master them, of the skill which they require of the men who would teach them. It is generally agreed that the science of Newton and La Place demands of students and teachers intellect of the first order. For the forty years during which Professor Compton was the ambassador and representative of Newton and La Place in this College, he was a master in comprehension and exposition.

Like other colleges, this College has had many teachers who have been honest in their relation to the students whose education is the sole reason or final cause of their office. Of some teachers in every school the opinion prevails that they do not judge without bias—it may be, let us hope, that it is without conscious bias. During his long career, Professor Compton enjoyed the reputation of fairness: the student's performance of one day was judged and appraised independently of his performance on a previous day. It is a great talent, this talent of just and equal judgment, of just and equal treatment, of work and workman.

Professor Compton contributed his share, perhaps more than an equal share, to the work of the Faculty during the forty years of his professorship. He did his own thinking—not that he had not an open mind for the views of his fellows, but he did his own thinking, and he was

as clear and forcible in a demonstration to the Faculty as in a demonstration to a class.

He was a valuable friend. His friends—and who that knew him was not his friend?—could not only ask his advice; they could confess their mistakes and follies. He would not, as weak or insincere men sometimes do, call a friend's failure a success, but he would sympathize with him, comfort him, encourage him, help him up and on. Himself strong and simple, he yet understood the complications and troubles of life—he understood faintings and failings and complications, but he himself was, from youth to age, aye, from birth to death, strong, sincere, simple.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, '71.

In the archives of the College will perhaps be found a record of two resolutions that at this time have profound interest. The first reads as follows:

“In the Board of Education, New York, July 29, 1853.

Resolved, That Alfred G. Compton of the Modern Course, being Number One on the General Merit Roll of his class; and John Hardy, of the Ancient Course, being Number Two on the General Merit Roll of his Class, be appointed Tutors in the Free Academy, at the salary fixed by the Rules of the Board to commence on the 7th day of September next. (Extract from the Minutes.) Albert Gilbert, Clerk.”

The second is as follows:

“In Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, February 1, 1869.

Resolved, That Alfred G. Compton, A.M., be and he hereby is appointed Professor of Mixed Mathematics in the College of the City of New York, said appointment to date from January 1, 1869. (Extract from the Minutes.) Thos. Boese, Secretary.”

Alfred George Compton and John Hardy, whose lives had been linked from boyhood, died within the same week. After a brief tutorship Hardy entered upon the practice of law and did excellent service in the State Legislature and in the House of Representatives. Throughout his life he was devoted to political and civic work. He will always be affectionately remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy intimate acquaintance with him. His classmate Compton was connected with the College from 1853, when he accepted the post of tutor at the meager salary of \$400 a year, until his retirement from the Professorship of Applied Mathematics in 1911. My recollection of him (which is what I am asked to give) goes back to the days when it was one of his functions as tutor under the Webster regime, to walk about the chapel before the morning sessions in monitor style to see that order was preserved. I remember his alert step and a peculiar quick way he had of raising his head. After the death of the chief of the Department of Mixed Mathematics he was formally assigned to the position which he had actually filled for some time previously. My personal relations with him began in the fall of 1869, when the junior class, of which I was a member, was inducted into Analytical Mechanics. What a rare combination of talent he seemed to possess as he led us through the famous Bartlett Series, and Mahan's Civil and Military Engineering. His discipline was strict but without austerity. Something of the precision and tranquility of science pervaded the class-room. As instructor he left no problem in obscurity. His mind was rapid and lucid and his insistence upon statements by his students in which no mental breaks were permitted was rigid and of great educative value. Whether it was D'Alembert's theory of virtual velocities, the equation that governs the fall of bodies *in vacuo*, or the law of central forces; whether the problem was in Acoustics, Optics or in Spherical Astronomy—aberration of light, the tides, eclipses—with Compton to guide and elucidate, complicated problems grew

simple and fairly enchanting. A book published a few years ago by Carl Snyder on the World Machine recently fell under my observation and I have found myself re-opening my old copy of Bartlett's Spherical Astronomy (which contains pencil notes of forty years ago), if not with a luminous knowledge of its subtle equations, at least with affection and a quickened sense of the wonderful advantage it was to have Compton's clear and instant aid when the Bartlett text became an impenetrable labyrinth—as it sometimes did. And outside the class-room atmosphere where ordinarily he seemed a perfectly functioning intellectual machine, how gentle and kindly he was, and at times how humorous. He was an ideal teacher, who on all sides compelled admiration and won affection. One incident illustrates his disciplined power of concentration. While explaining a complicated problem he was interrupted in the midst of a sentence by an inquiry from a gentleman who had suddenly entered the class-room. After a brief colloquy with his interlocutor in French, he resumed the explanation to his class, continuing without break the sentence which had been suspended.

"Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni." We cling nevertheless with tenaciousness to the recollection of hours spent with Compton the preceptor who taught the laws governing attraction, unconscious how his personality was winning our hearts. Nor shall we ever forget Werner's class-room or Wallenstein, strange compound of weakness and strength—or the love of Max and Thekla or the craft of the Piccolomini brothers; Cicero, Sallust and Tisdall are forever associated; we read again the story of the Catilinarian conspiracy, or that of the Numidian princes—the pathetic plea of Adherbal to the Roman Senate, and the aphorism of Jugurtha that formulates a fact of present-day application: *Omnia venalia Romae sunt*. Now it is Owen and the Trojan War or Spencer and the wanderings of Ulysses, and again it is Herbermann who is talking about Dyer's Modern Europe or correcting our transla-

tions of the odes of Horace. Willingly would we linger under the spell of those halcyon days. Much that we learned has vanished, but the influence of the teacher has permeated our lives.

In the early spring of 1872 it was my good fortune, as it was that of my classmate Lydecker, while we were Fellows in the College, to take Compton's classes during a few weeks' absence of his in Cuba. Lydecker chose to teach the senior students engineering, and I the junior students acoustics and optics. A few years afterwards the same privilege befell Mr. George C. Hollerith, who shouldered alone the work that had been divided between Lydecker and me; and Dr. Pollitzer also worked under Compton. At the end of his junior year the Professor proposed a joint course of laboratory work for the succeeding year and a course of Physics, Optics and Acoustics was planned. After graduation Doctor Pollitzer assisted Professor Compton in some research work upon a method of recording absolute pitch. This association has been, he declares, of great value to him in his profession.

Speaking for myself, I vividly recall my sense of the honor conferred upon me and the avidity and delight with which I studied Helmholtz, Tyndall and Sir John Herschel, as well as Bartlett. Those junior students whose pathway I sought to make easier are to-day gray-haired physicians, lawyers, and judges. How appreciative was Compton upon his return! Professor Werner once said to me that a man should read at least one great book in a year. As a testimonial of his regard (he doubtless treated others similarly) Compton presented to me one such work, inscribed with his name. It has been read and re-read, and will descend as an heirloom in my household.

My opportunities of seeing him outside were naturally limited, although I have memories of a very happy home—in those days far uptown and accessible only by the slow horse cars or the old Harlem line upon Fourth avenue—and there I got delightful glimpses of other aspects of his

rounded nature. Great as teacher he was equally great in his fidelity to the interests of the College. At the Commencement in his honor in 1903—the first of our jubilee series—which was a splendid demonstration of his popularity, he spoke with genuine emotion of his gratitude to his father for choosing the City of New York as their family home. His realization of his debt to the College was a vital and permanent force which impelled him persistently and effectively to work for a broader field of activity for his Alma Mater. Inside the institution he initiated new practical courses in connection with his department, while outside he labored for a larger and fitter college home. Those of us who served with him upon committees or in conferences, whether in New York or Albany, realized the intensity of his affection for the institution which had honored him, the sobriety of his judgment, his ever ready responsiveness to call and the wisdom of his aid. He never lost sight of the goal, but worked incessantly and intelligently until success was achieved. We all do homage to his intellectual power but we should be less than just were we to pay no tribute to his loveliness, which, like wines that become richer with age, grew upon him as he advanced in years. That he should be a *poseur* was unthinkable. The genuine scientific mind was typified in him—simplicity and truthfulness. I remember a lecture given by him in Brooklyn in 1872 upon the Sun, its photosphere, the solar prominences, the spots, its radiation of heat and the agencies by which its thermal energy is maintained—so clear, comprehensive, fascinating, so logical in development, so fit in expression that it might well have been published as the words fell from his lips. Afterwards, when complimented upon it, he said, with an artlessness and naiveté characteristic of him, that upon such occasions he always felt that many among his auditors might have spoken better than he. If he had any failing, it was an over-conscientious sense that the field of knowledge was vast, that its comprehen-

sion might well task the largest faculties, and that his primary duty as instructor was, so far as practicable, to compass the known. He had something of that spirit which moved Ruskin, in writing of poetry and the efforts of youthful poetizers, to say that it was a wiser and better thing to remember and point out the perfect words than to invent poorer ones wherewith temporarily to encumber the world. This, joined with his native modesty, may have deterred him from becoming creator and discoverer—although inventor he certainly was. He was equipped with faculties that well qualified him to make large contributions to mathematical knowledge. Many a votary of science whose acquisitions have been far narrower has pushed out into new fields, opened new mental horizons, and wrung from the world recognition of his genius. Had Compton's impetus in this direction been more impelling, his fame might have been wider, but it would have been at some sacrifice of his rare gift as teacher. In the sphere of education, in permanent influence upon young men, in service to the College, he might have been less of a living and potential energy and thus not so fully "our Compton." His seat upon our Olympus is lofty and secure.

WILLIAM FOX, '84.

Professor Compton was in his prime when I first met him in 1879. I had been sent by my teacher to consult him in the choice of my course at the College. Compton's quiet and somewhat stern appearance impressed me with the importance and dignity of college professors. A boy with my tastes, aptitudes and aspirations, he told me, should take modern languages and mathematics, rather than Greek and Latin. That settled matters for me.

But this is personal. I am afraid that a great deal of what I shall say will be the same, all from the personal standpoint. In what other way can one write about a man with whom he has been closely associated during a quarter of a century? He was my adviser, my teacher,

my superior, my colleague and, what is more, my friend.

His eminent characteristics were well marked in the early eighties and had not changed in later years. He was unrelenting in his demands for exactness, punctilious about appearance, concise and precise in his statements, correct in thought and in expression. He valued the discipline of study as much as or perhaps more than the acquisition of knowledge. "A thing gotten easily is not worth while."

Students of my time looked upon Compton's subjects as the crowning achievement of their course. His high demands upon their diligence, application and intelligence made the subjects worth while for the good students and made the poorer students exert themselves to the limit. He believed in recitations at the black-board. The Junior and Senior had time to collect his thoughts and to present the result in a clear and logical manner without prompting and questioning by the instructor. A recitation thus became at the same time an exercise in logic and in expression. He tolerated no simplified spelling, no barbarian abbreviations (e.g., "lab.," "math.," "a over b," "dee-ex over dee-tee"), no slipshod English, no inaccurate statements. How he deplored these tendencies in more recent years! How he did his best to impress upon the collegian the dignity of his state! There were some things that appeared small and petty to us: such, for example, as his order to the men to put on their coats during a hot day at an examination. It seemed as if he felt sitting in shirt-sleeves as an insult to his honored College.

Compton had no sympathy for the shirk or for the man who gave up in the face of difficulty and trial. He did not believe in the elective system for young men at college and still less at high school. He compared this system with a buffet of eatables, thrown open to inexperienced youths, who pounce upon the indigestible sweets and dainties and neglect the substantial food. Neither did he approve the more modern cry for bread-and-butter

courses in a college, tending to produce one-sidedness. He deprecated what he considered a sordid tendency to gather in the almighty dollar. Knowledge for the sake of knowledge; culture for its own sake, and not for what these may bring in the market. After college came the proper time for specialization.

Compton's work for the College will never be completely and fully known and measured. We think we know all about his labor in organizing the campaign for the new buildings, in defending the College against attacks, in improving the courses and the methods, in helping deserving students. Needless to say that he trained his assistants to follow his methods. On his visits to your class-room, he would advise and assist by indicating proper ways of asking questions, by gently pointing out faults and correcting errors. He took his task as head of department seriously and was a director in deed and not merely in name. His encouragement was especially welcome when the disappointments of the results of examinations weighed heavily upon the teachers who had the good fortune to work under him.

He had very little time left for research and work of his own. His duties as a teacher kept him busy with the preparation of his own subjects. He used to say that he filled not a chair, but a settee. How well every portion of that settee was filled! The astronomy, the mechanics, the engineering, the physics, all were solidly represented and well cared for. He worked continuously to keep abreast of the rapidly developing science and, at the proper time, introduced broadening and useful courses. His unselfish and unremunerated task of post-graduate courses in civil engineering gave to a number of graduates of special ability an opportunity which they valued very highly. Appreciating the importance of manual training in developing character and in raising the dignity of manual labor, Professor Compton had it introduced in the curriculum of the College of the people. Books on "Wood-

working," "Metal-working," "The Speed-lathe" were prepared so as to emphasize the educational value of this work as a college course. The total solar eclipse of July 29, 1878, gave him an opportunity to offer his services at the sacrifice of his vacation and at considerable expense to both himself and a few volunteer students. He developed and invented a number of interesting devices chiefly intended to help in his demonstrations. Thus, an electrically driven gyroscope, self-contained, illustrates the knotty problem of precession and nutation. An ingenious andimeter applies the mechanics of impact and energy to the measure of the sensitiveness of the ear. He delighted in experimenting with acoustic apparatus, e.g., electrically vibrated tuning-forks, singing flames, and sensitive flames. He was extremely painstaking in the preparation of his demonstrations. The experiments were carefully worked out and all directions were minutely and systematically recorded in note books, so that nothing should be forgotten. The result was that he was not troubled by that bugbear of most demonstrators, the failure of apparatus to work at the crucial moment. Every spare instant would find him in his little shop under the main stair-case leading up to the Chapel, at work with crude tools, tinkering away and experimenting with models and apparatus. How many of the old students know of the existence of that lost space where Compton would stay even after the janitor had declared the building closed?

He had a remarkable talent for languages, doubly remarkable in one of British extraction. French and German had no terrors for him and Spanish was almost as familiar. Even towards the end of his life he was able to learn enough of the Scandinavian tongues in a few weeks to enjoy his trip to the "Land of the Midnight Sun." He said on his return that he was promptly going to forget them.

Although fully conscious of his worth, he was a pre-

eminently modest man. On public occasions or at meetings he spoke only when he was forced to speak, when he was called upon to speak, when he had something to say. On one such occasion, an instructors' meeting, I believe, he was asked to give his opinion. "I like to wait," he said, "until others have spoken. And now I find, as usual, that what I should have said has all been said by some one or other who spoke before me." This is not false modesty, akin to pride, but true appreciation of the value of the opinion of others.

He did speak spontaneously on one occasion that I recall. It was at an alumni meeting in 1900 (?), upon the occasion of the death of his friend and classmate, Chas. L. Holt, that noble type of manhood, that faithful, loving and devoted son of the College, at one time chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the College. I thought, as I listened, that every word that Compton said of Holt could be repeated about himself. It was the utterance of one just man lovingly lauding another. The beautiful address was short, pithy, impressive, the tribute of a critical friend and a sympathetic judge.

To those of us who were fortunate enough to know him intimately and not merely as students, he showed his lovable human side. Many of the old graduates will be surprised to learn that Compton was actually human and not a demi-god standing on a pedestal apart from the world. Under an apparently cold and impassive exterior there glowed a warm nature. The following, perhaps trifling, matter was told me by one of the teachers appointed during his administration as Acting President and will illustrate this point. This young man came from another college and was a stranger in New York. The Acting President, upon casually learning that he was obliged to stop at a hotel, invited him to his house in order to consult with Mrs. Compton about a cheaper place of residence and actually helped him find such a place. Compton

sympathized with you in an active manner when you needed help, he encouraged you when you were despondent, helped you when you were in trouble.

When away from books and laboratory, he was a delightful companion, interested in music, in literature, in nature. We enjoyed a number of tramps through the woods and over the hills. Sundays and holidays, rain or shine, this was his relaxation. He did not strive to make any record of speed or distance, but simply strolled and stopped and gazed and dreamed. In the early spring these walks were especially inspiring, when he searched out the early wild flowers and pointed out the different trees before the shape of the leaves made them known to the rest of us. Plant life charmed him. Strange to say he took no interest in bugs or beetles or birds or beasts of any kind. Only the baying watch-dog venturing beyond the gate would call forth a petting on his part. The delights of hunting or fishing he never knew and never tried. He tramped through the wilds of the Adirondacks, across the Rockies, and even the Pyrenees, without a gun, rod, stick, or weapon of any kind. I sometimes wonder whether he ever had the heart to kill any animal, a worm or even a fly.

And the stars! How he loved them and how he marveled at the immensity of the universe and at the grandeur of man's intellect in attempting to grasp a part of this immensity! He considered the study of astronomy very effective in deepening the character of the learner and in giving him delights that nourished the spiritual side of his nature.

And now dear Compton, "our competent Compton," is dead. The ideals that he strove after are gradually being modified. The pendulum of change, often called progress, has been swinging in the other direction for some time. The students and not the teacher are consulted about curricula, the elective or optional system has driven out his cherished subject, astronomy, whilst other tasks, formerly

undertaken for the sake of the mental discipline involved, are now modified so as to introduce only the immediately applicable facts. But Compton will be remembered as the exponent of the spirit of the eighties, the personification of the typical American college, the school for culture, for mental discipline, for love of knowledge.

FRANK SCHLESINGER, '90.

Perhaps no other teacher of his times has exerted so wide and so deep an influence upon the youth of New York City as has Compton. For more than half a century he came into contact with a never-ceasing stream of students who were still in their impressionable years. He was a man of unusually strong personality, and it would be difficult to overestimate the part he played in forming the characters and in fixing the habits of mind of those who were fortunate enough to sit in his classes.

The subjects taught by Compton are not among those that are popular with the average student, and they would be liberally avoided in those institutions where the elective system is rife. But Compton had the rare gift of making even a mathematical subject attractive and interesting to all of us. It has been my lot to meet and to know a large number of men who have taught similar subjects, but I feel quite confident that I have never known any one who had, in an equal degree with Compton, the gift for teaching mathematics.

His success was secured without the least sacrifice, to mere attractiveness, of any essential feature of the subject. No better proof of this can be offered than his choice of text-books. I wonder how many teachers of the present day would have the courage to start a beginners' class in Physics and a beginners' class in Astronomy with Bartlett's texts, in place of the much more attractive, but more diluted, texts that are in vogue.

The first, and the most lasting, impression that Compton made upon us was that of a man who knew exactly

what he was about. His lectures and experiments were carefully prepared, and I do not recall an instance when he was at a loss for even a moment in his class-room work. He had the air of expecting the serious and the undivided attention of his audience; at any rate, he secured this without making any apparent effort to do so. I remember once that he asked one of us to make it a rule to keep at least one hand out of pockets while reciting, but I cannot recall any instance where he found it necessary to use any greater severity than this. He insisted, too, that good English should be used in his room. Not infrequently he would call our attention to errors of speech; this he did in a kindly way, and yet in a way that left us little likelihood for making the same mistake again.

Seldom did Compton indulge in humor either in class or without. Yet his sense of humor was keen and to the point, and the rarity with which he used it served to heighten its effect. I remember one instance that I imagine few of his hearers have forgotten, nor have they forgotten the wisdom that lay behind it. The advantages and the disadvantages of the teacher's career were being discussed. "You must not forget," said Compton, "that the college professor is nothing more than the college tutor with salary multiplied by two and with appetite multiplied by four."

Compton always stoutly maintained that success in any mental enterprise was almost wholly a matter of the amount of effort put into it. Upon the effects of heredity or of special bents he was inclined to place relatively little importance. To the student who claimed any kind of exemption in mathematical subjects because he was more interested in and more inclined to such subjects as history and literature, Compton said, in effect, "You are here at college to get a broad education; if you wish to specialize after we have graduated you, well and good. But until then, if you are having difficulty in one of your studies,

that is the very one to which you should devote your best efforts and more of your time."

Compton's life was so full of his duties as a teacher that he had little time to spare for research. There can be little doubt that, had he decided to order his life otherwise, he would have achieved a conspicuous success as an investigator. Few men of our country have indirectly contributed so much to the progress of mathematical science as he; for a surprisingly large number of his pupils have won distinction in these fields. Who can doubt that this result is not owing to a mere coincidence, but that it is to be attributed to the training imparted by a great teacher?

JOHN HARDY.¹

John Hardy was born September 19, 1835, on the ocean during the voyage his parents were making from Scotland to this country. He attended Public School 17, entered the Free Academy in 1849, and was graduated as its first Valedictorian in 1853. He served the Academy as tutor, at a salary of \$400 a year, from 1853 to 1857, when he resigned and studied law.

From this time on he took an active part in politics. A consistent and courageous opponent of the Tweed Ring, he served with honor as Alderman (or Common Councilman) and in the State Assembly. As member of the Assembly, he escorted Abraham Lincoln from Albany to New York City; as Alderman, he obtained during the Draft Riots a hearing for his life-long friend, Horatio Seymour, on the steps of the City Hall; during the same riots, at the risk of his life, he prevented the mob from burning the Sun Building; he was later secretary to Mayor Ely. Fernando Wood, after having been Mayor of New York, became the permanent Congressman of his district. Although the contest was hopeless, Mr. Hardy always ran against him, from a sense of duty to his party. When Wood died, Hardy was unexpectedly elected, and he served in Congress 1883-1886. It has been said that he ran for office twenty-eight times and was defeated eighteen times.

Before the consolidation of the various city street railroads he was the counsel of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue

¹ This article is based upon a notice in the *Ledger* by George H. McAdam, '75, and the Resolutions presented to the Northwestern Dispensary by Henry G. Schneider, '87, and Robert C. Birkhahn, '00. Feeling the insufficiency of this brief account of a distinguished alumnus, the editor begs for additions and corrections. Perhaps some reader can prepare a complete paper which will be less inadequate.

Railroad Companies. Before the era of title companies Mr. Hardy probably searched more titles to real estate than any other individual lawyer in the city. He was careful and conscientious. Although a good trial lawyer, he was a great reconciler of differences. His clients were like members of his family. His advice seemed to be always against his own pocket, so adverse was he to litigation that could be avoided. When litigation was forced upon him he seldom lost his case. There were few men for whom so many people, men and women, had an affectionate regard as Mr. Hardy. He never retired from active practice and had a large clientage. His brain was clear to the very last. While seemingly slow and deliberate, he was really quick, because he was concise and accurate. Nothing that he did had to be done over again.

He was ever the friend and legal advisor of his poorer neighbors, who were accustomed to come to his house at 430 West 43rd street, for help in their troubles. After a hard day's work at his office, he would cheerfully give his time, his sympathy, and his advice without fee, to those who came, and they were many.

He sought the ambitious boys of P. S. 51, and by his help many were able to attend college and study law. One of the best examples of the result of this course, was the education and training of the present Junior Senator from New York, James A. O'Gorman.

In middle life he was prominent in Masonry, but in later life his outside activities were more as a working member of a number of boards of trustees of charitable institutions and hospitals. Indeed his charities were numerous; how numerous will never be known, for they were revealed only to the recipients.

Mr. Hardy was always an active member of the Alumni Association of the College, and took an interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the institution. With Mr. Holt and Professor Compton, he founded the Students' Aid Fund, of which he acted as Trustee and

either Chairman or Treasurer from 1857 to 1907. He was one of the founders of the City College Club, of which he was president 1909-1911, and he was assiduous in attendance at its meetings. His counsel was always regarded with respect, even by those who differed with him.

Mr. Hardy died December 9, 1913. Funeral services, including the Masonic ritual, were held at his residence, 430 West 43rd street, on the evening of December 12th.

The resolutions adopted by the Faculty of the College are appended:

The Faculty records, with regret, the death of the Honorable John Hardy, valedictorian of the Class of '53.

Possessing the unique distinction of ranking highest in the first class graduated from the Free Academy, Mr. Hardy, in his activities, his service and his accomplishments, exemplified, in a manner peculiarly striking, the purpose of this institution, the wisdom of its founders, the justification of its establishment.

Endowed with a superior mind, a warm and sympathetic heart and a genuinely democratic spirit, he always showed regard and consideration for his fellowmen, and his friends were impressed with his simplicity and sincerity. Without display of his learning and his powers, modest, wise and honest, he strove for the betterment of conditions in his public, professional and social activities.

Mr. Hardy, in early manhood, was elected to the Legislature of this State and later became Alderman, Clerk of the Common Council and Secretary to Mayor Ely, to all of which offices he carried the culture and equipment he owed our Alma Mater. The first graduate of the College to be elected to the National House of Representatives, he served his State, his City and his Country with distinguished ability, and reflected credit on the institution which had afforded him the opportunity to develop those characteristics and that character which a broad and liberal education and the association with eager, searching minds supply.

From the outset of his career he manifested the warmest interest in his College, which he served as a teacher for some time. Recognizing what the City and the College had done for him, he spared no effort to help wisely and

sympathetically young men who needed material aid and moral support in their endeavor to obtain higher education, and thus helped pave the way to service and distinction for many worthy sons of the City.

In voicing its regret at the passing of the first valedictorian of the College, the Faculty would point to him and to his career as a most worthy example for the emulation of the students of the College, both present and future.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Numeral Lights exercises on the evening of January 14th began the commencement activities of the Class of February, 1914. Professor Baskerville presided, and addresses were made by Professors Overstreet and Klapper. Milton B. Perlman, president of the class, spoke for the Seniors, and Meyer Cohn read the class poem. A characteristic letter from Dr. Finley was read.

The first half of the program was devoted to an organ recital by Professor Baldwin. In his address Professor Overstreet pointed to the music as the finest interpretation of the Numeral Lights ceremony. In the list of compositions he read the story of the scholar's life. First came the lively strains of Hollins' *Concert Overture in C major*, expressive of the unrestrained enthusiasm of youth. Then followed the *Hora Mystica* of Bossi, suggesting the period of thought and perplexity and prayers in the young man's life. The third number was Professor Baldwin's own work—his cantata, *Wisdom*, built up on the text, "Doth Not Wisdom Cry and Understanding Put Forth Her Voice?" The *Andante Con Moto* from Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony* came next with its majestic sadness and its promise of ultimate triumph. Wagner's *Traume* told of the old man's visions and the *Dankegebet* was the final outpouring of gratitude.

The illuminated numerals themselves attracted much attention. Instead of the usual transparency, the class constructed a huge "1914." Each letter had a separate steel frame-work supporting numerous incandescent bulbs. The letters were suspended from the woodwork above the mural painting, and when they were illuminated the effect was strikingly beautiful.

On February 8 came the Baccalaureate Services. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, '54, celebrated the sixtieth an-

niversary of his graduation by addressing his brothers of 1914. His subject was "The Tyranny of Things." He decried the feverish haste and the lust for gold characterizing the modern age and pleaded for an aristocracy of intellect, recruited from the numbers of college graduates, to spread the ideals of culture. The entire class joined in singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." After the exercises there was a reception to Dr. Anderson in the President's office.

Commencement occurred on the morning of Lincoln's Birthday. Professor Tisdall presented thirty-eight men for the arts degree and Professor Baskerville twenty-six for the science degree. David Kraus was the only student to be graduated *cum laude*. The senior addresses were delivered by August Lodato, Jr., David W. Park and David Kraus. The subjects were, "Prejudice Against the New," "Lift Up Thine Eyes," and "A Lesson of the Day."

The invocation and benediction were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright. The Hon. Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, once a member of the Class of 1877, spoke of the need for college men in the business world. He hoped to see a committee on vocational guidance, he said, in every college faculty.

After the award of honors and the conferring of degrees the ceremony of the City Oath took place. Milton B. Perlman, as president of the class, read the formula, an almost literal translation of the ephebic oath taken by the Athenian youth at the Temple of Artemis Aglaurus:

Each graduate was then called to the platform and the Hon. Joseph F. Mulqueen, '80, pinned to the sleeve of his gown a chevron bearing the city's arms and the words, *Urbis Filius*. These chevrons were the gift of Mrs. Lane, the wife of James Warren Lane, '84.

Prolonged applause, and an extraordinarily vigorous yell greeted Dr. Finley when he was introduced by Acting President Werner. He addressed the graduates as

his "Brothers in Exile," and advised them to guard their leisure, for, on the proper use of leisure, he said, depended the welfare of society. There were three days, he continued, in our twenty-four hours—the work-day, the sleep-day and the leisure-day. Of these the leisure-day was by far the most important.

On the afternoon of Commencement Day the class was received into the Alumni Association. Addresses were made by Everett P. Wheeler, '56; Lewis Sayre Burchard, '77; Max W. Kraus, '76, and Milton B. Perlman, '14.

The Class held its banquet on the night of the 12th. Acting President Werner and the honorary members of 1914—Dr. Finley and Professors Baskerville, Overstreet, Guthrie, Woolston and Klapper were the invited guests. The senior statistics were read and there was much speech-making and planning for future reunions.

LITERARY NOTICES.

An alumnus of the College, who wishes for the present to remain anonymous, has published through Richard G. Badger, Boston, *Religio Doctoris; Meditations upon Life and Thought*. After introducing his work in a chapter "A Revery wherein the Following Essays are Conceived," the author presents four essays, which are very frank and radical in dealing with current conceptions. They are entitled "Philosophy and Everyday Life," "The Nature of Explanation and the True Interpretation of the Principle of Cause and Effect," "The Problem of Evil" and "Happiness and Morality." Whatever be the degree of one's agreement or disagreement with the author's views, there can be no doubt of the absolute sincerity with which they are held. The book breathes integrity on every page. There is a brief and unimportant "Introduction" by G. Stanley Hall.

William Elliot Griffis, D. D., L. H. D., author of "Hepburn of Japan," the biography of one of the greatest American teachers in Japan, has informed us that a Japanese translation of *Townsend Harris: First American Envoy in Japan* (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston, 1905), now out of print, has just appeared in Tokyo. A memorial will also be reared in Japan to Townsend Harris.

From Louis I. Dublin ('01), statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, we have received three addresses, read before different associations. They deal with "An Experiment in the Compilation of Mortality Statistics," "The Full-Time Health Officer and Rural Hygiene," and "Possibilities of Reducing Mortality at the Higher Age Groups."

A series of articles on educational topics by Dr. Frederic W. Sanders ('83) is appearing in *Education* (Boston, The Palmer Co.). The first on "The Organization of Education" was published in the January issue.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

At its meeting on February 17, the Board of Trustees adopted new By-Laws relating to student marks and honors. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Faculty made some months ago, the system of literal grades is established in place of the percentage system heretofore in use at the College. The present method of marking daily recitations is still continued, but it is directed that the result of a student's work in any subject for a term shall be marked with a single final grade, to be indicated by one of the letters A, B, C, D, E, and F, of which A, B, C, and D are passing grades, E indicates a condition, and F a failure. The relative weight of term and examination is left to the judgment of the head of each department, subject to review by the Faculty. "To secure more uniform judgment in grading, increasingly applicable as the number of students involved enlarges," it is directed that "the classification should average as follows: grade A, five per cent. of the students; grade B, twenty per cent.; grade C, forty per cent.; grade D, twenty per cent.; grade E, ten per cent.; and grade F, five per cent. The application of this guide in any special instance may be the subject of review by the Faculty, and the presence of many exceptional students" will justify a divergence from the average distribution.

The principle of credit for quality is recognized in the provision that "in estimating the counts for registration and graduation, a student receiving four credits with grade A shall, for every such four credits, have an extra credit point. Similarly, for every eight credits received with grade B. For every eight credits received with grade D, one credit point shall be deducted. "Whenever a student has obtained eighty original credits with grade D, no further credits shall be allowed him for work done with a grade less than C."

No student is allowed more than two conditions in any one term, each additional grade E being rated as an F. "Any student who has received the grade F in more than one course at the end of a term shall not be allowed more than one condition; and if he has received F in more than two courses, he shall be allowed no conditions."

"Honors" are defined for the end of the second year and for graduation. A degree *summa cum laude* is to be given for the grade A in courses counting at least 115 credit points, with the remaining grades all B. The *magna cum laude* is to be given for the grade A in courses counting at least 64 credit points, with the remaining grades all B. The *cum laude* is to be given for the grades A and B in courses counting at least 120 points.

Mr. Powell, of the department of Mathematics, has been granted leave of absence for the present semester.

Dr. Berton Lattin, who was temporarily appointed a tutor in Hygiene in November, has been made a regular member of the department. He is a graduate of Cornell, A. B., 1907, and M. D., 1910, and, after taking his medical degree, spent two years as an interne at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was afterwards at the Postgraduate Hospital for a year as Resident House Physician. In our department of Hygiene he is now engaged with Doctors Boyd and Brenner in the work of individual examinations and instruction in personal hygiene.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees which was held on January 20, Mr. Herbert S. Warren was appointed tutor in Natural History, Mr. Lorenz Reich, Jr., tutor in Mathematics, and Mr. George W. Edwards, assistant tutor in History. Mr. Reich has been a fellow at the College for three years and Mr. Edwards for two and a half. Mr. Warren is a graduate of the class of 1911.

At its February meeting the Board promoted Mr. Joseph Sohn and Mr. Abram G. Schulman to be instructors, respectively, in the departments of German and of Art. Mr. Arthur W. Courtney, who was graduated from the College in February, 1910, and has since been teaching in a Brooklyn high school and doing graduate work at Columbia, was appointed a tutor in Public Speaking. Mr. Eugene F. Simonds was appointed a tutor in Mathematics till the end of the present academic year, Mr. Edward J. Stork, tutor in Art, also until the end of the year, and Mr. Alexander Marcus (B. S., C. C. N. Y., June, 1910), assistant tutor in Physics till the end of the year.

At the same meeting the Board took action to arrange for the exercises in memory of Professor Compton on Sunday afternoon, March 8, under the auspices of the Trustees, the Faculty, and the

Associate Alumni. The list of speakers includes the Acting Chairman of the Board, Mr. Bellamy, presiding, Mr. John Claflin, Mr. Gano Dunn, Mr. Lewis S. Burchard, speaking in behalf of the Alumni, Acting President Werner, in behalf of the Faculty, Colonel Lydecker, in behalf of the Trustees, Professor Fox, for the department of Physics, Mr. J. R. Steers, as a classmate of Professor Compton, and Professor Michael Pupin, of Columbia.

At a meeting of the Faculty held December 11, 1913, the following letter was adopted and sent to President Finley:

The Faculty wish to express their deep regret at your withdrawal from the office of President of the College. In the meetings held during your incumbency of that office they have been impressed with the tolerance, patience and wisdom you have shown throughout their deliberations. They feel that under your guidance their decisions have made for the increased usefulness of the College. They desire also to express their indebtedness to you for the splendid work you have accomplished during your ten years of office. Your success in interesting all classes of the community in the work of the College and in converting unfriendly critics into enthusiastic adherents has been most pronounced. The policy that you inaugurated of making the College an efficient instrument to render the greatest possible service to the city has borne most fruitful results. The confidence that you have shown in our students and in their ability to govern themselves has been justified by their fine response. Your conception of what our College ought to be, the broad scope of your policies, your untiring energy in carrying them out have been an inspiration and a stimulus to the Faculty, and they are impelled, therefore, to accompany their message of sorrow at your departure with an expression of sincere gratitude for your invaluable services.

President Finley's reply follows:

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

January 6, 1914.

To the Faculty, the College of the City of New York:

The renewed expression of good will which has come to me from you, my associates in the College, is peculiarly and supremely gratifying to me as I begin my new work. I sometimes think that your generous appreciation and your consideration have in a measure unfitted me to take a task of less sympathetic associations. On the other hand, I am strengthened for it by the memory of what you gave. I say again that the man whom I most envy now is he who is to have for the next ten years the associations which I have enjoyed in the last ten years. The con-

sciousness of my shortcomings and mistakes is dimmed by what you have said. May they be entirely effaced in your memory of these years by what you will do for and through the College in the coming years. One and another will go from the circle and one and another will come; but I can have no better wish for the College than that the spirit which was manifest in our last hour together in the Faculty meeting may permanently remain. I shall keep, lastingly, a grateful and affectionate regard for every member of this, the most important council in which it has been my fortune to sit.

(Signed), JOHN H. FINLEY.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The number of students registered in College for the present term is 1,235, not counting special students. This is an increase of 128 over the term which began in February, 1913, and of 32 over that of last September. The total registration has shown an uninterrupted increase now for the past four terms.

Of the class which has just completed its course in Townsend Harris Hall, 125 members have this term entered the lower freshman class of the College. From outside high schools have come 119, as compared with 82 for this time last year. It is notable that, even at the mid-year admission period, the number from outside so nearly approaches that from our own preparatory department. Combined with the figures of last September, these show that for the present academic year the number who have entered the College from Townsend Harris Hall is considerably exceeded by that of the young men who have prepared elsewhere. The facts do not show any falling off in the quality of Townsend Harris Hall, but rather, of course, the increasingly wide representation in the classes of the College.

In this connection it is interesting to note that of the three honor men who spoke at the recent Commencement as the representatives of the graduating class, one was prepared for college in Townsend Harris Hall and two elsewhere, Mr. Lodato at the Baltimore City College and Mr. Park at the DeWitt Clinton High School.

On February 6 the plan for a College of Commerce, presented by the Chamber of Commerce committee, of which Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff is chairman, was officially brought before the city's

**The College
of Commerce,**

Board of Estimate by President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Estimate took action directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill which has since been introduced in the Legislature authorizing the creation of such a public institution as is proposed. With some modifications of detail the plan is likely to be substantially that of the committee's report, which has already been described in the *QUARTERLY*.

At the inauguration of Dr. Finley as State Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York, which took place at the State Education Building in Albany

**President Finley's
Inauguration.**

on January 2, the Faculty of the College was represented by Professors Baskerville, Clark, Overstreet, Moody, Baldwin, and Reynolds. A number of the other professors and instructors were also present. At the reception which was held in the rotunda of the Education Building, besides President and Mrs. Finley and Miss Finley, Governor and Mrs. Glynn, the French Ambassador, Mrs. Preston, and ex-President and Mrs. Eliot were in the receiving line.

The latter part of the Christmas holidays continues to be a favorite season for the meetings of learned societies. Among those at which the College was represented this year were those

Holiday Meetings.

of the American Philosophical and Psychological Associations at New Haven, which was attended by Professors Overstreet, Cohen, and J. P. Turner and Dr. Marsh; that of the Modern Language Association, in Cambridge, at which Professors Mott, Delamarre, and E. F. Palmer, and Dr. Crowne were present; that of the American Philological Association, also in Cambridge, attended by Professors Brownson and Ball and Dr. Lease; the American Society of Bacteriologists, in Montreal, at which Professor Winslow presided; the American Society of Zoologists, in Philadelphia, at which Professor Goldfarb presented a paper; the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, in Philadelphia, attended by Mr. D. J. Edwards; and the American Anthropological Association, in New York, which was attended by Professor Parmelee. Dr. Goldsmith attended the annual meeting of the Institute of Radio-Engineers, which was held in New York on January 7. Professor Robinson attended the New England Public Speaking and Oral English Conference at Harvard.

The High School Committee of the College entertained on December 20 large delegations from the high schools of the city. Besides having supper

High School Day.

in the Lincoln Corridor, the visitors were shown about the buildings and entertained

with a swimming meet in the pool. In the evening they attended the basketball game with Princeton in the gymnasium.

On December 10 the Menorah Society was addressed by Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia upon "Jewish Problems in Various Portions of the World." On January 7, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff delivered a talk before the Society upon "Zionism and Nationalism." At the meeting of February 11 the speaker was Professor Alexander Marx, his subject being the "Persecution of the Jews During the Middle Ages."

The Religious Societies.

The Young Men's Christian Association was represented during the Christmas holidays at the quadrennial Y. M. C. A. Convention in Kansas City, Mo., by a delegation including Messrs. Hood, Boscher, Petersen, Lear, Wykoff, and Malmberg. On the evening of February 9 the Association had a dinner in the Faculty Lunch Room to discuss plans for the co-operation of the students with the John R. Mott meetings the first week in March. The principal address was by Mr. Edward C. Jenkins, who has been intimately associated with Dr. Mott in his work in countries all around the world.

The Newman Club held its annual smoker on December 27, both graduate and undergraduate members of the Club being in attendance. On December 19 the Club was addressed by the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon upon "Catholic Charities in New York."

The President has designated Professor Clark and Mr. Holton to organize, if it is found practicable, a delegation from the students of the College to attend the United States military camp for college men, which is to be conducted at Burlington, Vermont, next summer.

Military Training.

Last summer the government had two such camps with a view to training possible officers for volunteer troops in time of national emergency. This year the plan is to be extended to five camps in different parts of the country.

At a meeting of the Research Club on December 11, 1913, Professor M. R. Cohen presented a paper on "Mechanism and

Causality in Modern Physics." It was followed by a lengthy and stimulating discussion. This paper has subsequently been published in *The Philosophical Journal*.

Research Club.

On January 15, 1914, Professor Herbert Moody, of the department of Chemistry, presented a paper before the Research Club on "Nitrogen." This paper was fully illustrated by stereopticon slides and experiments, together with illustrative material. The presentation of lectures with experimental demonstrations is an innovation for the Research Club.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

Art.

A picture by Mr. A. G. Schulman, "Cedars—Mason's Island," figured at the recent winter exhibition of the National Academy.

Director Talbot and Professors Walker, Fay and Moore, of the Institute of Technology, spent a good part of Tuesday, the 27th of January, making a thorough and detailed study of the organization and equipment of our department of Chemistry. They were entertained

Chemistry.

by Professors Baskerville, Moody and Stevenson and Mr. Williams.

Professor Baskerville spoke at the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of a portrait of the late Dr. Morris Loeb, formerly professor of Chemistry at New York University, which took place in the Gould Memorial Library of the University. In referring to Dr. Loeb, Professor Baskerville spoke in enthusiastic terms of his lofty educational standards and ideals, his character, and his contributions to science.

Professor Baskerville has been elected Vice-President of the New York Academy of Sciences, Section of Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry.

Professor Moody has been appointed by the International Association of Chemical Societies as a member of the Committee on Inorganic Nomenclature. While in Europe, Professor Moody acted as a delegate at the Brussels meeting of the Association. He has also been honored with the chairmanship of the Commit-

tee of the American Chemical Society on "The Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen."

Professor Stevenson has been appointed chairman of the Membership Committee and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Chemists' Club.

Two new courses in Chemistry have been authorized by the Board of Trustees. Chemistry 17 will deal with the analysis of materials purchased by the city, such as paints, oils, soap, cement, asphalt and coal. This course will be given in co-operation with the Standard Testing Laboratory of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Chemistry 19 treats of food inspection and analysis. This course will be given in co-operation with the Department of Health, Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory. Both courses are to be given by Dr. Breithut.

At the December meeting of the Associated Club of Domestic Science at the Hotel McAlpin, Dr. Breithut lectured on "The Pure Food Situation in New York City." At the January meeting of the International Stewards Association, Dr. Breithut lectured on "Edible Fats and Oils."

Dr. Curtman has been appointed chairman of a committee organized to revise the course of study in Chemistry for the evening high schools of the city. Dr. Feinberg is also a member of this committee.

Dr. Feinberg is co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture on methods for the determination of morphine.

The January number of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* contains an article by Theodore Cohen, June, 1912, on "A New Method for the Preparation of Colloidal Ferric Hydroxide." Mr. Cohen is also the author of an article on "Colloidal Chemistry," which appeared in the January number of *School Science and Mathematics*.

An article upon "The Balkan Adjustment," by Professor Dugan, appeared in the *Political Science Quarterly* for December, 1913. It is a continuation of his earlier publications upon affairs in the Balkans, and

Education. gives a very comprehensive survey and interpretation of the results of the conflict of the Balkan allies

among themselves after the futile Peace Conference in London in the early weeks of last year.

On November 22, 1913, Dr. John Schuler delivered a lecture to the members of the Deutscher Sprachverein (226 West 125th street) on "Die Bedeutung des Jahres 1813 in der deutscher

German.

Geschichte."

On November 24, 1913, Dr. Hartmann delivered a lecture to the members of the New York Branch of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein (at Lüchow's, 112 East 14th street), on "Strindberg's Frauengestalten." In January, 1914, Dr. Hartmann was elected Secretary of the Branch for the current year. In the January number of the *American Scandinavian Review* there was an article by him: "Strindberg in 1913."

An article by Dr. J. S. Schapiro upon "Aspects of the English Suffrage Movement" appeared in *The Forum*

History.

for March. Dr. Schapiro has been invited to give graduate courses in Contemporary European History at the Summer Session of Columbia University next summer.

A report of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene which was recently published by the United States Bureau of Education under the direction of Commissioner Claxton, contains a highly appreciate estimate of the serv-

Hygiene.

ices of Professor Storey as General Secretary of the Congress. Apropos of the great increase of interest in the subjects treated by the Congress, the writer of the report, W. Carson Ryan, Jr., says: "Americans have a right to be proud of the work Dr. Thomas A. Storey and his associates have done at this important epoch in the school hygiene movement."

The first volume of the official "Transactions" of the Congress has already appeared under the editorship of Dr. Storey. The completed publication is announced for this spring, in four volumes containing three hundred and fifty papers and about three hundred illustrations. It is of interest to know that while Dr.

Storey's appointment as Secretary was without salary, the Congress voted him the sum of three thousand dollars in recognition of his services.

On Christmas Eve also, at a dinner attended by many of the leading representatives of the school hygiene movement, Dr. Storey was the guest of honor and he was presented with a beautiful silver tea set, which was selected and prepared under the direction of Professor R. Tate McKenzie, the well known sculptor.

Professor Herbermann was recently re-elected President of the Catholic Historical Society.

Latin.

The December number of the *American Journal of Philology* contains an article by Dr. Emory B. Lease upon "*Neve* and *neque* with the Imperative and Subjunctive." This is a conclusion of Dr. Lease's statistical study of the use of those particles by the Latin authors of different periods, which was begun in the previous number.

Professor Baldwin's organ recital on Sunday, February 8, after the Baccalaureate Address, was the three hundred and fiftieth which he has given in the Great Hall. He is planning to have a

Music.

public concert given by the Glee Club and the College Orchestra during the month of May.

The experiments of the New York State Commission on Ventilation are progressing actively in two of the small rooms on the upper floor of the Natural History Department, placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Trustees of the College. This Commission was appointed last June by the Governor of the State, at the request of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to direct the expenditure of a fund of fifty thousand dollars given for the purpose by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson. The members of the Commission: Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, chairman; Mr. D. D. Kimball, ventilating engineer; Professor F. S. Lee, of Columbia University, Professor E. B. Phelps, professor of Chemistry of the U. S. Hygienic Laboratory, Washington; Dr. J. A. Miller, of Bellevue Hospital; Professor

Natural History.

E. L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, serve without pay. The Commission plans, first, to carry out an exhaustive series of experiments on the physiological and psychological reactions of subjects exposed to different air conditions in order to answer as precisely as possible the question as to what constitutes good air; and in the second place, the Committee plans to study the practical methods of maintaining the conditions which seem most favorable. There are a number of questions in regard to the dust and bacteria in air, the problem of industrial tuberculosis, the question of catching cold, and the matter of open-air treatment of diseases and open-air schools, which it also purposes to investigate. The rooms at the City College are to be used for the fundamental physiological experiments. They have been equipped at a cost of approximately \$8,000, so that it is possible by means of the apparatus placed in one of the rooms to maintain in the other room any desired conditions of temperature, humidity, and air supply. The physiological condition and the psychological reaction of subjects placed under various air conditions are carefully observed with the hope of determining more precisely what really constitutes good air. The plant now installed at the City College is unique in this country and probably in the world in the facilities for the study of this kind which it offers.

Professor C.-E. A. Winslow delivered the presidential address before the Society of American Bacteriologists at its Montreal meeting. He spoke on "The Characterization and Classification of Bacterial Types." The paper has since been printed in *Science*, for January 16, 1914, page 78.

Dr. A. J. Goldfarb has recently published a paper on "The Teaching of College Biology" in *Science*, XXXVIII, Number 978, pages 430-436.

Mr. D. J. Edwards has written a paper on "A Study of the Anatomy and the Vaso-Motor Phenomena of the Sympathetic Nervous System of the Turtle." This paper appeared in the *American Journal of Physiology*, XXXIII, January 1, 1914, Number 1.

The second term work in Biology for the Evening Session, offered for the first time this term, starts out auspiciously with a registration of seventy-two students.

The Student Bio Club held its Biological Dinner on January

10 with about fifty men present. There was a display of good fellowship such as the Society has never previously equaled. The speakers were Professor Duggan of the Department of Education, Professor R. F. Harper of the Department of Botany, Columbia University; Mr. S. R. Francisco, President of the Fairfield Dairy Company, and Dr. W. F. Snow, Secretary of the American Federation for Sex Hygiene. The Society presented to the Department a handsomely framed portrait of the late Alfred Russel Wallace.

The recent graduates of the Department have organized a Graduate Biological Society, which will meet once in two months for the discussion of scientific problems.

Mr. M. J. Schlesinger, who was graduated two years ago, and has since been in the laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, has just received an appointment in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, as bacteriologist.

Professor Overstreet delivered a lecture on "The Criterion of Progress" on January 11, at the Rand School of Social Sciences. On January 14 he delivered an address at the Numeral Lights Exercises of the Class of February, 1914.

Philosophy.

He also spoke on "A Single Standard of Righteousness for Men and Women" at the Mount Morris Baptist Church on February 1.

Professor Cohen delivered two lectures recently on "The Philosophy of Law" before the Rand School of Social Sciences.

The *American Law Review* for March contains a long article by him upon "The Process of Judicial Legislation." On February 20 Professor Cohen lectured before the Philosophical Club of Yale University upon "Problems of Legal Philosophy."

On February 10, 1914, Professor Turner lectured before the Philosophical Society of New York University on "The Philosophy of Progress." In the February number of the *Journal of Philosophy and Psychology* he reviewed H. L. Stewart's book on "Questions of the Day." A new course in the Department on Abnormal Psychology has been inaugurated by him.

Dr. Marsh is completing the work of installing the new psychological laboratory. Courses in experimental psychology have been conducted with success during part of two terms.

Professor J. G. Coffin's book on *Vector Analysis* has been translated into French, a preface having been written by the noted mathematician, Paul Appell. The translation is being published in Paris by Gauthier-Villars. At a recent

Physics. meeting of the Engineering Society at the College, Dr. Coffin delivered a lecture on "Tops, and Applications of the Gyroscope." In connection with certain methods of signaling, he has been carrying on research work on the transverse vibrations of diaphragms.

Dr. Goldsmith, as Secretary of the Committee on Standardization of the Institute of Radio Engineers, has recently edited and published the first report of that committee. This committee is engaged in the highly modern and novel task of standardising the construction and testing of wireless telegraph and wireless telephone apparatus.

Mr. Charles Corcoran is now directing a portion of the field work in Surveying at the College. In addition, he has become associated with the work in Radio Communication.

Mr. F. O. X. McLoughlin is pursuing a post-graduate course in Highway Engineering. He was present at meetings of the American Society of Civil Engineers on January 22, 23, and 24. At this meeting, a conference on "Highway Work" was held. Mr. McLoughlin is investigating the methods of testing broken stone from the Eastern State quarries, with a view to determining the proper methods of specifying stone sizes for road building and repair. He has already submitted to the investigating authorities a report on certain test stretches of pavement which have been laid in the five boroughs of New York City.

Mr. Robert H. Alles is now doing full time work in the Department of Physics, having been recently transferred to that Department.

Mr. Alexander Marcus, of the class of June, 1910, has been appointed assistant tutor in Physics. He has left a position in the Government Bureau of Standards at Washington. He is also engaged in post-graduate work in this city.

Mr. Lester Israel, of the class of June, 1913, has received an appointment as Radio Sub-Inspector with the United States Navy. He is stationed at Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is engaged in the design and construction of wireless apparatus for the Government.

Professor Clark is completing a course of fourteen lectures upon economic themes before about one hundred members of the Junior League, and an evening course of five lectures before a private group of ladies and gentlemen. The

Political Science. new edition of *Nelson's Encyclopedia* contains articles by Professor Clark upon "The Rising Cost of Living" and "The Tariff of 1913."

The department of Political Science has established a "Suggestion Box" as a contribution to the "Help Your City" movement. Criticisms and suggestions for civic betterment are to be investigated by members of the Social Science courses, and if found justified are to be sent to the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Dr. J. H. Moore, of the Romance Languages department, has been engaged to co-operate with Dr. Schapiro in his courses in the Evening Session, Dr. Moore conducting the courses in the hours devoted to legal theory, while Dr. Schapiro retains those devoted to politics.

In the local contest which was held under Professor Palmer's direction on January 30 to determine who should represent the College at the state contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association under the auspices of Colgate University

Public Speaking. at Hamilton on March 13, David Karowsky of the upper Junior class won first place among four contestants. His oration, which was judged both upon its content and its delivery, was entitled "War—Universal Brotherhood—Peace." Ten different colleges have arranged to participate in the state contest.

The Clonia-Phrenocosmia Debate held on Friday evening, February 13, was upon the question of the adoption of a Federal nomination primary for President. Professor Palmer presided. The decision of the judges, which carried with it the award of the prize offered by the Class of '94, was in favor of Clonia.

Professor Frederick B. Robinson delivered the Commencement address at Bryant High School on January 28. He also gave the Lincoln address at the Lincoln celebration of The Henry Street Settlement on the evening of February 12.

Professor Downer and Mr. Elias are preparing a Spanish reader which is announced for publication by D. C. Heath and Company this spring under the title of *Lecturas Modernas*. The

**Romance
Languages.**

book is to be of intermediate grade, suited to high school use.

Professor François has been appointed to supervise the work of the Townsend Harris Hall classes in this department.

Professor Delamarre made an extended lecture tour as general secretary of the *Fédération de l'Alliance Française* to fifteen different cities of the south and west during the examination period, from January 16 to February 4. Among the places which he visited in this way were Richmond, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock and St. Louis, and eight new groups were added to the *Alliance* by his efforts.

ALUMNI NOTES.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WEBB.

The portrait in oil of the late General Alexander S. Webb, which the General sat for in the expectation to have it hung at West Point, and which a body of the graduates of the College purchased for that purpose, has, after some little delay, been accepted by the Academic Board of the United States Military Academy, and will hang in Thayer Hall. The Superintendent, in accepting the gift, writes to Major Lydecker, acknowledging the receipt of the portrait, viz.:

"I take this occasion to again extend to all on behalf of this Academy my keen appreciation for this gift which represents one of our most distinguished graduates."

The portrait is surrounded by a massive frame, upon which is placed a tablet inscribed as follows:

"Alexander Stewart Webb, LL. D., 1835-1911. Brevet-Major, U. S. A., Gettysburg; Lieutenant-Colonel, Bristow Station; Colonel, Spottsylvania; Brigadier-General, Appomattox; Major-General, 1865. Presented to the United States Military Academy by Alumni of the College of the City of New York, of which he was President, 1869-1902."

The original request to place the portrait in Cullum Hall encountered the difficulty that Cullum Hall is reserved for officers who have commanded Army Corps. Space for portraits at the Academy is becoming hard to find, and each building has been gradually reserved for particular groups, to-wit: Superintendents, non-graduate officers, professors of the Academy, etc.

The portrait of General Webb will hang in the company of some of the most prominent soldiers and constitutes an agreeable bond of association between the City College and the United States Military Academy at West Point.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The annual meeting of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the Hotel Astor the evening of Tuesday, February 24. Dr. Justin H. Moore, '03, of the Department of Romance Languages at the College, addressed the gathering on "French

Wit and Humor." The following officers were elected: President, Adolph Werner, '57; Vice-President, Lewis F. Mott, '83; Treasurer, Donald G. Whiteside, '97; Recording Secretary, Arthur T. Hanson, '98; Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Ilgen, '82. From the class of February, 1914, the following graduates were elected to membership: David Kraus, August Lodato, Jr., David W. Park, David Soletsky, Arthur P. Caldwell, Jr., and Solomon Bluhm.

A committee, consisting of J. Hampden Dougherty, '71; Dr. Sigmund Pollitzer, '79; George C. Hollerith, '76; I. Edwin Goldwasser, '97, and Francis O. X. McLoughlin, '09, presented the following minute concerning Professor Compton:

If it were the purpose of this commemorative note fully to assess the work of our late friend and brother, Alfred George Compton, it would fail of its object. Who can rightly estimate a life such as his? As Carlyle says, it is the spirit in which a man works that can alone have worth or significance. We are not critically to estimate,—which is beyond our power,—but as brothers in this Society of which for so many years Professor Compton was a distinguished member, we may put into few words our sense of what he did for the College and for us. At the Commers in his honor in 1903 he spoke fervently of his gratitude that his lot had been cast here. We, too, rejoice at the fortune which brought him to our city. Entering the College as student in February, 1849, graduating in 1853, appointed a tutor upon graduation, and Professor of Applied Mathematics in 1869, serving for a year as Acting President after General Webb's resignation, it was his lot, happily for himself and for the students and Faculty of the College to continue his relations with it unbroken almost to the time of his death. Although his retirement from active service took place in 1911, he always remained in our minds an essential part of the College,—so essential that it is difficult to think of it save in terms of Compton. Because of his long association he was, in a sense, more intimately part of it than were its Presidents, Webster, Webb, Finley. For sixty years the College was his main thought; it was the goal before him as a boy, it then became his alma mater, cherished with abiding devotion, and afterwards the arena of his life-work. Here he labored with little thought of money for almost three score years, wielding an influence so potent, so far-reaching, so enduring, that his life approximated the ideal. Thousands might testify to the benefits derived from association with him. A strict, but not austere, disciplinarian, a kindly and sympathetic adviser and friend, an enthusiastic and exceptionally lucid instructor, gifted

with the art of making the obscure clear, conscientious, earnest, genial, stimulating, he led class after class for *almost fifty years*, through the complicated problems of Analytical Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Spherical Astronomy, Civil Engineering, and in later years combined with this work lessons in manual training and shop work. Despite long hours in the classroom he had surplus energy in store to use at call for the service of the College. He had a giant's intellect combined with the kindest heart. With all his College duties he nevertheless found time to prepare books and treatises upon subjects as diverse as a Manual of Logarithmic Computations, First Lessons in Wood Workings,¹ First Lessons in Metal Working,¹ The Speed Lathe¹ and Some Common Errors in Speech. He was an accomplished linguist, an enthusiastic traveler of the class to which Humboldt belonged, a lover of the woods and wilds, and a great walker. To enumerate his achievements would be like writing out an infinite series, they have been celebrated in talk and story and song and are part and parcel of the College memories, and of our best and happiest traditions. His appearance at Alumni gatherings was certain to arouse applause so genuine as to demonstrate the depths of the hold he had upon our affections.

The ancient philosopher who reminded the Lydian king that no man should be called happy so long as he was subject to the vicissitudes of life, was not announcing a universal law. If ever a life was happy, Professor Compton's seems to have been so. It was not without stern struggles in earlier days but these only served to develop and brace the genuine fiber of the man and enlarge his sympathies, nor was it without its sorrows, in the loss of loved ones, nor without the sacrifice of ambitions. But it was a life singularly rounded and full, a life of long, splendid and enduring service to the cause of higher public education, of unflagging devotion to noble ideals, a life of service to truth, of broad sympathies, of incalculable influence upon young men in their most plastic time, of long and beautiful friendships. And we gratefully record the fact that this modest, unostentatious, true-hearted man was again and again made to know in what esteem for his merits of intellect and heart he was held by his associates, and what affection was felt towards him by the students and Alumni of the College. Compton, our first graduate, our great teacher, ever loyal son of the College, whose influence in promoting its cause was not surpassed by that of any other of its sons, Compton, the widely beloved, has gone from us, but his spirit still remains, and the memory of him will long be cherished.

The minute was adopted by a rising vote.

CLASS OF '73.

The fortieth anniversary of the class graduation was celebrated

¹ In collaboration with Mr. James H. De Groodt.

by a banquet at the Liederkrantz on Wednesday evening, December 17, 1913, to which the members brought wives, sons and daughters. Our guests were Dr. and Mrs. Finley, Professor Werner, Professor Sim and the widows of our classmates Lyons and Muller. Altogether the attendance was fifty, of whom the following were members of the class: Battell, Colie, Sr., Colie, Jr., Fagnani, Hart, Huber, Hays, Sr., Hays, Jr., Kohn, Leipziger, Lewinson, Olcott, Oppenheimer, Raboch, Rullman, Salomon, Schoening, Sickels, Sussdori, Tifft, Wray, Muller, Jr., Battell, Jr., Lyons, Jr., Oppenheimer, Jr., and M. J. Friedberg (son of our late classmate William Friedberg). Young Friedberg was unanimously admitted to membership. There was with us, also, as guest of Battell, Dr. C. S. Witherstine, who had been with the class through three years but who did not graduate with us.

The occasion was a most happy one; and was made particularly interesting by a handsome souvenir and by orchestra music, which the liberality of some of the members of the class provided. The souvenir contained the portraits of the members of the Association as they looked in 1873, together with a group picture of the Faculty at that time, as well as other interesting matter.

A business meeting was dispensed with in view of the presence of so many guests. Lewinson, in his turn by rotation President, acted as toastmaster. Hart read an original and striking class poem to the text of the class motto; and the three toasts of the evening, '73 *Respice*, '73 *Adspice*, and '73 *Prospice*, were responded to by Colie, Fagnani and Leipziger. The other speakers of the evening were Sol Kohn, Dr. Finley (who contributed an original poem) and Professor Werner, who spoke feelingly on the subject assigned to him.

Before the close of the evening the class presented to Lewinson, as a gift of affection and appreciation, a most beautiful Tiffany hand-wrought desk set, Leipziger making the presentation address, to which Lewinson responded with evident feeling.

Letters of regret were received from Professor Herbermann, as well as from Christy and Walther, and a telegram from Clapp from Salt Lake City.

CLASS OF '83.

The class of '83 held its thirtieth anniversary dinner, December 20, 1913, at the Hotel Lafayette. President Gibb was in the chair

and there were sixteen members present. After discussion, a committee was appointed to collect funds for the College library. There were the usual short talks from all present, letters were read from the absent, and a silent toast was drunk to the dead. The officers elected were: President, Dr. William H. Park; Vice-President, Lewis F. Mott; Secretary and Treasurer, Emil Ginsburger; Orator, Louis O. Van Doren; Poet, Dr. Herman Jarecky.

CLASS OF '92.

At a reunion of the class of 1892, College of the City of New York, held at the Café Lafayette, Ninth street and University place, George C. N. Schulz, Surrogate of the new Bronx County, was presented with a silver handled ivory gavel. Emil Goldmark was toastmaster at the dinner and George H. Taylor, Jr., of Mount Vernon made the presentation address.

The class of '80 held its first reunion and banquet in nine years at the Park Avenue Hotel on Wednesday, February 18. The notice of this affair arrived too late for publication.

The regular meetings of the City College Club have been held as usual at the rooms, 63 West 56th street. On November 29, Hon. Frank Moss gave an address and January 24 Albert Shiels, '86, spoke on "Modern Aspects of Industrial Education."

A beautiful engraving of the ruins of the Roman Forum was presented to the City College Library by the class of June, '13. The picture now hangs on the east wall of the library reading room.

JOHN B. M'MASTER, '72.

To commemorate the completion of his "History of the People of the United States," begun thirty years ago, the friends of John B. McMaster, '72, now professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, tendered a dinner in his honor at Philadelphia on November 22. Professor McGuckin of the History Department represented the College at this celebration given to one of Alma Mater's most renowned sons. Professor McMaster was a Freshman at college when Professor McGuckin was a Senior. Many distinguished scholars of this country and of Europe were present at the banquet.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEIPZIGER, '73.

When the Board of Education re-elected Dr. Henry M. Leipziger as supervisor of lectures, in moving the election Chairman

Bigham of the Committee on Lectures and Libraries presented the following resolution:

"The present season is the beginning of the twenty-fifth year of the public lectures, whose continued success has reflected the greatest credit on the educational system of our city. This success is mainly due to the great ability, whole-hearted devotion, and wise judgment of the leader of the movement, Dr. Leipziger. His wide culture, his intense idealism, his practical judgment of men and affairs, his strict integrity, his skill as an administrator, and his broad humanity, all have been evidenced in the direction of the public lecture course which has become a splendid system of adult education whose organization has received the heartiest sympathy of the leading educators of the land and whose execution has met unqualified popular approval.

"Dr. Leipziger is the pioneer apostle of the wider use of the schoolhouse, an idea which forms part of the best present-day public opinion. The public lecture system has pointed the way that makes the school a resort for the adolescent, a continuation school for the adult, a forum for public discussion, and a social centre in the best sense. The practical efficiency of the supervisor's management is best known by the fact that the expense of conducting the department has not increased during the past eight years, though the standard maintained has been constantly heightened. The committee desires to extend its thanks to Dr. Leipziger for his valued services, and in doing so it expresses not alone the appreciation of the Board of Education, but also of the citizens of our city."

PERSONAL.

'56. Everett P. Wheeler has been elected a vice-president of the Reform Club.

'69. Louis P. Gratacap, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, has just published his new novel, *Benjamin, the Jew*.

'71. J. Hampden Dougherty has been elected chairman of the municipal reform committee of the Reform Club.

'71. Charles E. Lydecker has been elected first vice-president of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

'76. "The Kahn Act—A Criticism," was the title of an article by William H. Kenyon which appeared in the January number of the *Columbia Law Review*. This article has been reprinted in the *Congressional Record*.

'78. Magnus Gross has been elected president of the Teachers' Council of New York City.

'79. Bartow S. Weeks has been appointed by Governor Glynn Justice of the Supreme Court in New York County.

'81. Rev. Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin has lately been called from his pastorate at Glens Falls, N. Y., to the pastorate of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, whose new edifice on Wadsworth avenue has cost \$250,000.

'82. Thomas W. Churchill has been re-elected president of the Board of Education.

'83. Joseph L. Bittenwieser has been re-elected president of the Hebrew Technical Institute.

'86. Albert Shiels, formerly Superintendent of Evening Schools, is now Director of the Department of Research and Reference for the Board of Education of New York City.

'90. Leon Hühner read two papers, "The Jews in the War of 1812" and "Some Additional Notes on American Jewish History" before the meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society held in Philadelphia, February 22.

'91. James K. Hackett has accepted an invitation from the University of California to present *Othello* next September in the Greek Theatre of that institution. As an undergraduate Mr.

Hackett won a prize speaking contest with "Othello's Address to the Senate." Recently, when playing at the Bronx Opera House in "The Grain of Dust," Mr. Hackett invited members of the Faculty to witness the performance, and on Friday evening he added to the regular play the one-act piece "Jean Valjean."

'95. The Association for the Promotion of Germanism Abroad has invited Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia University to come to Europe in May and June and deliver a series of lectures in Italy, Austria and Germany on the educational system of the United States. Professor Tombo has accepted the call and has chosen as his themes "The Influence of German Culture in the United States" and "Higher Education in the United States."

The invitation is the outgrowth of the highly successful lectures which he delivered in Prussian and Saxon universities in 1910 and 1911 on "American University Ideals."

His work as director of the Deutsches Haus at Columbia and as secretary of the Germanistic Society of America has given him a wide reputation in German-speaking Europe.

'95. John S. Roberts, formerly Secretary of the Associate Alumni, was recently appointed by the Board of Education as District Superintendent of Schools in Districts 1 and 9.

'96. Mark Hoffman, instructor in English at the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, is editor of *The American Teacher*, a progressive teachers' periodical whose slogan is "Democracy in Education; Education in Democracy."

'97. I. Edwin Goldwasser is now principal of Public School 62 Intermediate, New York City, the largest school of its kind in the world. Experiments in vocational training and vocational guidance are being conducted in this school.

'97. Donald G. Whiteside was married on December 27, to Miss Gladys Gladding, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Albert F. Gladding, at Norwich, N. Y.

'99. Henry Moskowitz was appointed on January 1, 1914, by Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, as President of the Civil Service Commission. A dinner in honor of Dr. Moskowitz was held at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, February 4.

'01. Louis Rabinowitz was recently appointed manager of the Association of Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York.

For many years he served as Assistant Engineer in the employ of the City of New York.

'02. Jacob A. Dolgenas has been promoted from upper grades of the Elementary School to the Washington Irving High School.

'03. M. Leon Arnowitz has been promoted from upper grades of the Elementary School to the Washington Irving High School.

'03. Douglas McKay, who left the class of 1903 in the Sophomore year to enter West Point, is at present Acting Police Commissioner of New York City.

'03. Dr. Gabriel R. Mason has donated to the members of the City College Philosophical Society an annual prize of ten dollars worth of books for the best thesis on an assigned philosophical subject.

'03. Doctor E. David Friedman has been appointed instructor in medicine at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Friedman, who is a graduate of the class of 1907 of the University, spent the year 1908-1909 in further study in Vienna. He has recently returned from some summer study in Berlin.

'04. Maximillian Rosenhaus has been appointed to teach Commercial subjects in the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn. As Mr. Rosenhaus comes from the Elementary Schools this is a promotion. He has specialized in accountancy and is called upon as a consultant.

'06. Dr. Joseph Klein is at the head of the National Business Institute, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, a school of commerce and finance.

'06. Dr. Abraham J. Beller has just resigned the position of Resident Surgeon of Private Pavilion of Mount Sinai Hospital, to accept the position of Assistant Superintendent of the same hospital.

'08. Lawrence Weisman has opened an office for the general practice of law at 15 William Street, N. Y. City.

'08. Howard King is studying engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'09. Harold Lipsky has been appointed to Public School 109, Brooklyn.

'09, '10. George Cohen and Edgar Pollock '09, are practicing law, as also are Zorn, Shalek and Berliner '10.

'09. Arthur Schatteles has succeeded in getting the Legisla-

ture of New York State to pass the Velte Bill, a bill raising the salaries of certain teachers appointed after January 1, 1912.

'11. June, Leo Lipschutz has been appointed to Public School 149, Brooklyn.

'11. (Feb.) Neidle is an instructor in analytical and physical chemistry in the University of Pittsburgh. Mayper is employed as a civil engineer with the N. Y. Central. Feldman is studying medicine at the University of Southern California. Bookstaber, who is studying for a Ph.D. at Georgetown University, is captain of the debating team there. Osterman is studying law.

'11. June, Axel, Abe Cohen, Dressner, Israel Katz, Kleinman and Stern have married. Bischoff and Fried are engaged. Stern has been called to the Rabbinate of Temple Israel of New Rochelle. Gell has been appointed a commercial agent of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Gell and Schnyder (June) have for the past two years acted as arbitrators of labor disputes for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. J. Schapiro is manager of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, Inc. Rosenbaum and Jerome Katz are studying law. Rapp has been elected to the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*. Judelson is student-interpreter at the American Embassy at Constantinople. Sohmer is employed with a fur house in Montreal.

'12. Whitford is teaching English in the University of Maine.

'12. February, D. A. D'Connell has been appointed to P. S. 21, Richmond.

'12. February, Lefkovics has been elected to the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*. He shared with another student the annual prize for excellence in the Real Property course. Drachsler is assistant secretary to the Jewish Big Brothers' Association. Appelbaum is office cashier of the Hall Lamp Co., Detroit.

'12. June, The following are the occupations of some of the members of this class: Abramson, research work for the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, M. D. candidate, Columbia; Altschul, M. D. candidate, Cornell, social work Educational Alliance; Borden, teacher of mental defectives, also of English to foreigners for Board of Education; Cohen, Theodore, laboratory assistant, Com-

mercial High School; Crozier, Fellow in Biology, Harvard University; Goldstein, H. M., teacher of Physical Training in city parks and evening recreation center, teacher in elementary school; Gottlieb, in the post office service, student N. Y. U.; Goldberg, Sol., with brokerage firm; Jacobson, H. I., statistician for the Hanus Investigation Committee, investigator for Metropolitan Life Ins Co.; Jacobs, Elias, candidate for LL.B., Columbia; Kervin, tutor in Evening College, chemist; Kohs, psychologist at Vineland, N. J., under Dr. Goddard; Kaplan, J., teacher public school, student of law N. Y. Law School; Landy, secretary of the Madison House, secretary to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, candidate for Ph.D. Columbia, contributor to *American Magazine*; Levy, Samuel, director of physical training Educational Alliance (summer), student of music, teacher evening school; Levinson, agent for insurance company, student of law, Columbia; Leiboff, superintendent Y. M. H. A., Yonkers, manager of a business concern; Nanes, with a large cloak and suit house; Schweitzer, superintendent of Orphan Asylum Social House; Schloss, statistician and translator for Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., candidate for M.A., Columbia; Shientag, Municipal Civil Service, student of law Columbia.

OBITUARY.

William Walker Ferrier, '63, died January 18, 1912. Born of Scotch parents, he was educated in the New York public schools. After graduation from the college in 1863, he spent a year at a commercial school in Boston, and then entered the New York Life Insurance Company as junior clerk. During forty-five years of service with this company, he rose through the various grades, and became the registrar in 1900. In politics he was a Republican, and his chief interests were church and Y. M. C. A. work. In 1866 he received his A.M. from the college.

William Lanman Bull, '64, was born in New York, August 23, 1844. He was an officer and director in large mining and railroad corporations, and was trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company. Mr. Bull was a member of the firm of Edward Sweet & Co., bankers, of 34 Pine street, and was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he was president from 1888 to 1890.

Mr. Bull was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, New England, American Fine Arts, Mayflower and Dunlap Societies. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, Metropolitan, Grolier, University, Union, Players', Century and the Republican Clubs. He was also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. He died January 2, 1914.

Clifford Wray, '02, died suddenly at Bloomfield, N. J., on January 26, 1914. He was born in New York, and after attending Sioux City College, was graduated from the City College in 1902. He then entered the teaching profession, and served several years at Public School No. 8 on King street, Manhattan. He was principal of the Bloomfield Evening School. Mr. Wray was a very earnest church worker, and was very active in both the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church on West 122nd street, New York, and in the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield. He is survived by his widow and one son, a year old, and was the last of six children.

J. Wesley Pullman, '58, died May, 1913. He was born in New York, December 16, 1839, and attended both a private boarding school, and the public schools before entering the Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1858 with the degree B.S. He later received an M.S. from the College.

He became an iron ore miner and an iron manufacturer, retiring from business in 1907. He resided at Wyncote, Pa. At one time he was an officer in several iron ore and iron associations, but resigned from all except the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Pullman had traveled extensively in Europe, on the Pacific Coast, in Hawaii, Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico. He was a contributor to several trade journals, and gave expert testimony several times between 1884 and 1888 before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

In 1873 he married Julia Kent who, with two sons and one daughter, survives him.

Rev. Peter Z. Easton was born in New York, May 30, 1846. His parents were Job and Grace Easton, born in England. They resided at 648 Hudson street, Manhattan, and Peter attended the old Horatio Street primary school until 1854, when the family removed to the country for three years. From the Greenwich Avenue school he entered the college, and was graduated third honor man in the classical course in 1865. After a year in Sullivan County for his health, he took post-graduate work at the college, and entered the Union Theological Seminary in 1867, from which he was graduated in 1870. After a pastorate on Long Island for two years he went to Tabriz, Persia. An account of his work there is found in the subjoined memorial. Robert T. B. Easton, '60, is a brother of the deceased.

Memorial by the Missionaries at Tabriz, Persia, on the death of the Reverend Peter Zaccheus Easton.

"When the final act of a good man's life is ended, and a soul passes from us, the completed life, and the one who wrought it, rise before us with a dignity and value unestimated before, for the true worth of a life stands revealed."

September 22, 1913, Rev. Peter Z. Easton passed from earth in his sixty-eighth year, at Tabriz, Persia. He was in failing health when he arrived a few months before, "to die," as he said, "in the land he loved, and to which he had dedicated his life, and

to be buried in his Macpelah, beside the little children, whose graves were the first possession in the land taken by the missionaries of that city." Had Mr. Easton lived until the end of the month, he would have seen the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in Tabriz to found a new mission station for the Moslems in Persia. Some preparatory work had been done as early as 1835. The A. B. C. F. M. had sent out a man for this work, who after visiting different places, decided upon this city as the most suitable for the location of such a mission. But after seven years of effort, he was so discouraged by the lack of results, that he was transferred to another point. He pronounced Mohamedanism a masterpiece of skill and power, and at the same time a bottomless pit, not easily fathomed or filled up, and declared that public preaching in Persia was not only inexpedient, but impracticable. Some German missionaries from Basle occupied the field for a short period, but they also abandoned it; and finally in 1864 it became an outstation of the A. B. C. F. M. Mission at Urumia, occupied by a native helper, and visited by the missionaries at that city.

When the missionary work in Persia was transferred to the Presbyterian Board, it was decided to enlarge its scope, and in 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, recently arrived from America, and Miss Mary Jewett, who had been two years at Urumia, were assigned to make another attempt to occupy Tabriz, where they arrived September 30th, inaugurating their work by spending the following day, in fasting and in prayer for God's blessing.

Since his death, an Armenian preacher who had known him for several years, remarked, "Wherever Mr. Easton went, whether in Persia or Turkestan at Baku or Tiflis, there was an immediate stir among the Mohamedans." It was very true in the beginning of his work in Tabriz, that a remarkable interest in the new preaching was quickly developed, which of course attracted the attention of the ecclesiastics; and in less than five months persecution broke out. One man was dragged through the streets, beaten and stoned until he died a few days afterward from the effects of his injuries. The Mirza (teacher) who had no leaning towards Christianity was so severely bastinadoed for accepting a position in the service of the infidel, that he was unable to walk for several weeks. A patriarchal priest who had been baptized, was thrown in the dungeon from which, it was said, none were ever taken out except for execution.

Mr. Easton was a man of unflinching courage and indomitable will. Slight in stature, but strong in fortitude, he faced the mob at his house calmly and unyieldingly, and it disbursed. Through his unconquerable determination, he secured an order from Teheran for the release of the condemned priest, who was set at liberty. Some years in the history of the mission was a record of

periodical attempts to stamp out the work of the missionaries; and we can estimate the value of Mr. Easton's work only, by considering what would have been the effect, had a man of less powerful character been the one to face conditions at that period. Differences in regard to mission policy, led to Mr. Easton's withdrawal from the Board at the end of seven years of service.

For more than thirty years he had labored as an independent missionary, at his own expense, among the Moslems of northern Persia, supporting for a quarter of a century a native preacher located in Persia, with whom he penetrated Turkestan. Imprisonment in Russia and the loss of the privileges of travel in her dominions, only led him to labor with untiring earnestness for religious liberty in that land. His interest in their cause led him to seek out bands of persecuted Christians in Russia and to minister to them.

He set his face, like flint against wrong wherever found. An incident of recent years was his taking a position against the large and influential German church at Tiflis, and bringing over the entire body to stand for God's law. Always dear to Mr. Easton were God's law, God's day, God's house and God's glory. Being a man of strong convictions, he held some peculiar and even eccentric views, but his heart was right with God. He was a faithful friend with a sunny, cheerful temper, and a person of childlike simplicity and absolute purity of character. He was a man of prayer. One of the tributes paid at the memorial service held for him, was the effect upon a distant village pastor of the long time he would spend in private devotions.

He was a man of learning, and a contributor to various theological and religious works. In 1868 he married Maria Burnham, who died in 1907. He is survived by one son and two daughters, all of whom are engaged in Christian and philanthropic work.

The Proposed Library

THE Alumni Library Committee appeals for a concerted effort to raise \$150,000 for the alumni library building. One-third of this sum has already been pledged, and if every City College man does his part, the building will soon become a reality.

The project has been strongly endorsed by the Associate Alumni as the most fitting form of gift for the alumni to make to our Alma Mater.

The city has given \$100,000 for the improvement of the land north of the College provided we raise the money for the building.

Make checks payable to
JAMES M. DONALD, TREASURER,
and mail to the
ALUMNI LIBRARY COMMITTEE
at the
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.